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The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1909.

WHERE THE "GENTRY" FAIL.

(22nd May.)

Apparently, so far as we can make out, the gentry in the North are unlike those in South China because they insinuate their opinions in matters which do not affect the common people so much as they are calculated to maintain the standing and character of those who deem themselves a trifle above the ordinary rank. Beginning with the idea that "half-bred native students in political affairs" are exercising undue interest in political affairs, the *Mercury* of Shanghai presents a curious indictment against the gentry. No student of Chinese affairs (it says) can fail to recognise the desirability of taking some steps to insure the Central Government against the constantly recurring meddling of these doubtless well-intentioned gentlemen, who are not content unless they have a finger in every pie. There is something amusingly pathetic in the following telegram which recently appeared in one of our native contemporaries:—Liang Tun-yen, President of the Waiwup, is afraid that every time there are diplomatic negotiations the gentry of the province concerned will convene a meeting by which there will be much trouble, and therefore he proposes to frame regulations to control such meetings. Old residents in China will not need any long explanation of what these gentry consist of, what their aims are, and the means they usually take to gain them. It must not be forgotten that they are not an aristocracy as we understand that term in the West. If they were, more respect might well be paid to their opinions, for there is no true aristocracy the world over but has learnt, during its many centuries of existence, something of the art of government, and at least a little of that common sense which tends to the general weal. The Chinese gentry are not of this stamp. They are all more or less of the literate grades, many of them have been or hope to be, officials in actual service, and are imbued with that Chauvinism which in undiluted course of ancient classics never fails to cultivate. Chow Han, the notorious originator of the Hunan tracts and caricatures against Christianity, was a member of this favoured clique. He had the courage of his opinions. In all probability, the vast majority of his peers held the opinions without the courage. They are consumed with anti-foreign "envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness," and they are just as willing to wreak vengeance on a progressive native as they would be on any offending foreigners who might fall into their hands. To such as spend time, thought, and care on comments on dusty classics and on those alone, revolutionary ideas connected with commerce, with industry, with railway communication, telegraphs, and such like western devices cannot be agreeable, and though even into their conservatism the thought may have penetrated that such things must come, yet they grimly determined that if they have any voice in the matter, they shall only come through the medium of native hands. On various occasions we have shown what a tremendous handicap Chinese progress is placing on itself in this way. Were there such a thing in native literature as our proverb which says, "If a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well," there might be some hope that there would soon be men wise enough to see the utter absurdity of wasting money and delaying advance in order to gratify an ignorance as crass as it is deplorable. Peking evidently recognises this to some extent, and we are not surprised that it should be so. In the capital there are now a considerable number of travelled officials, men who know what's what, having seen with their own eyes; men who know that for technical tasks it is absolutely necessary to have expert men; that neither the Four Books, nor the Five Classics will enable even a Hanlin to build a railway, command an army, or navigate a battleship, that in fact for every practical good, mental or physical, the mere graduate is no better off after all his years of cramming than the most illiterate coolie. Yet the ancient reverence in which a knowledge of this old world literature is still held amongst the literati is strong enough to ensure a confidence in its possessors which makes them feel competent now as in days gone by to "go anywhere and do anything." Is it railway engineering? Their opinion is to be taken. Mining does not offer any difficulty. Are they not well acquainted with all the twists and turns which the terrestrial dragon is capable of? And as for telegraph, lines, smoke stacks, and other innovations, who but they are capable of deciding whether or no they shall not be fatally injured if these things are allowed in any way but such as pleases them? Have they not also, vast influence over their still more ignorant countrymen, and can they not, whenever they will, rouse all those bad passions which turn the naturally good-tempered, good-natured peasant into a murdering maniac? The gentry can, and have done such things. They need to be educated out of them, and meanwhile should be muzzled. All our sympathy is with the Waiwup. May they succeed, and may China make real progress under an enlightened directorate.

MESSRS. JOHN SWIRE AND SONS' MUNIFICENCE.

(15th May.)

Fully maintaining the traditions of the "Great Firm," the munificence which has prompted Messrs. John Swire and Sons to make the conditional promise of three separate donations amounting to the splendid sum of nearly half a million dollars towards the Endowment Fund for the Hongkong University, will have been received with grateful satisfaction by those who have cherished the accomplishment of Sir Frederick Lugard's ambitious educational scheme no less than by those whose interests are bound up with the prosperity of Hongkong. The time limit within which Mr. H. N. Mody's offer of the building grant of nearly three lakhs of dollars expires at the end of next month, and as far as the public subscriptions could foster the hope, it must be admitted that the sum of \$150,000 thus far raised from among the Chinese community represents just a little over a tenth part of the total amount which the General Committee has estimated would be required for the Endowment and Equipment Fund, viz. £1,100,000 sterling, and consequently left Mr. Mody's promise with little hope of realization. The announcement, which the Governor was able to make yesterday, through the courtesy of the head of the premier commercial and industrial British firm in Hongkong, Mr. D. R. Law, now brings within sight the possibility of the fruition of a project which His Excellency has promoted and which he has been indefatigable in fostering not only within the Colony but in China and England also. The announcement of the promised gift on Friday Day synchronises, not coincidentally, with the day when the Chinese Association in London on behalf of the Hongkong University scheme. Mr. Scott, himself a member of the firm to whose generosity Hongkong is about to be placed under great obligations, is the chairman of the influential British association in London, and it was an open secret that, on his recent visit to the Colony, so much impressed was he with the expediency of establishing in Hongkong the principal educational centre for "outh China—both from the commercial and political points of view—that he virtually pledged himself to an espousal of the scheme originating with such patriotic fervour with Sir Frederick Lugard. That the weight and influence of Mr. Scott's endorsement of the project, supported unquestionably by his firm's representative in Hongkong, Mr. D. R. Law, have worked like the "open sesame" with the principals at home, is an inference that is plausible in its deduction to the ordinary observer of the course of events. Public liberality and individual munificence have been one of the characteristics of the community, and have been favourably commented upon as regards the residents of this favoured island. But a generosity which prompts the donation of a sum of half-a-million dollars to a public institution, yet in its embryonic stage, mainly for the benefit of people of the Chinese race, is a demonstration of disinterested public spiritedness that raises it to the level of the splendid gifts which stand to the undying memory of Sir Edward Baskett towards British institutions in the home country. Magnificent as are the contributions Messrs. John Swire have undertaken to make to the Colony, they are only in keeping with the magnitude of the enterprises with which the name of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire are associated in Hongkong. A firm that is capable of planning and carrying out with the utmost expedition the genesis of a city like that at Quarry Bay, has all the characteristics that have made England what it is to-day in the world of colonisation and as a commercial nation. The Taikoo Sugar Works stand as the best monument on the Island of the sagacity and enterprise of British manufacturers. They stand without their equal not only in China but even excel the largest refineries in America—the land of Utopian schemes and mammoth undertakings. The conversion of the rocky foreshores and sandy beaches into the finest graving dock and ship-repairing yard in the East is a feat that few would have had the temerity of contemplating, much less of putting into execution. Yet in spite of physical difficulties, that at one time seemed well-nigh insuperable, with the dogged perseverance and a superfluity of ready money that have made the firm what it is, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire have, as if with the magic wand, transformed what was erstwhile a village of fishing desperadoes into a veritable hive of industry wherein modern mechanical inventions and the engineer's skill have supplied all that is best in the trade. From a little Chinese hamlet Shaikwan has grown under the guidance of the "Great Firm" into a Scotch colony with all modern contrivances in the shape of ferries, tramways and palatial residences for the men that help to maintain the prosperity of the Colony. More closely identified with the Ocean Steamship Company, Ltd., which also figures in the list of contributors, is the firm's latest achievement on the water front in Kowloon. The solid block of buildings with their self-contained electrical plant for the rapid handling of cargo and the massive steel wharves for ocean steamers of any size and draft bespeaks a confidence in the future of the port that encourages a feeling of optimism which, it must be admitted, recent events have somewhat tended to dissipate. However, the foresight responsible for the investment of millions in big undertakings like the refinery, the dock, and the wharves must certainly command respect and

give buoyancy to the hope that the Colony has yet to attain the acme of its prosperity. In their contributions towards installing the University scheme, Messrs. John Swire and Sons are giving practical proof of their faith in the future of Hongkong—a faith that should stimulate others to emulate the splendid example set by a firm which has prospered with, and probably also by, the Colony of Hongkong.

CENTRAL MARKET AMENITIES.

(26th May.)

Apparently the only business of any special importance before the members of the Sanitary Board at yesterday's meeting had reference to a discovery made by Mr. Shelton Hooper on the occasion of a visit paid by him and the Head of the Department to the Central Market some time ago. The two members had gone to inspect the lighting arrangements at the market as the result of a discussion which had previously taken place at the Board, but it is not clear what decision they arrived at on that particular subject. Nevertheless, the visit was productive of one interesting revelation, namely the habit of certain Chinese coolies of using the fish tanks for bathing purposes. Now, we have no objection to the coolies following the injunction which declares that cleanliness ranks next to godliness, but when we learn that the fish tanks from which the public are served are used by coolies whose health may be open to question we feel that stringent measures should be employed to prevent such a misuse of the market facilities as that indicated. Mr. Shelton Hooper's statement to the Board that "Owing to the prevalence of contagious diseases of the worst sort and diseases amongst the lower class Chinese, I consider the use of the fish tanks as baths a source of danger to the public health, an opinion which is shared by the medical men whom I have consulted on the matter," was by no means too strong. He merely echoed the opinion which every householder will entertain on hearing the facts. What we cannot understand is that Mr. Hooper, himself a staunch supporter of the Sanitary Board as the central authority on health questions, should have thought it necessary to represent the matter in the first instance to the Government instead of the Board itself. He seemed to feel that some explanation was necessary to account for his action because he is reported to have said: "There is no doubt as to the facts, for you, Sir, were with me and witnessed the occurrence. I therefore communicated to the Government direct, because it seems to me a little doubtful as to who has authority to instruct the Sanitary Department. I don't know whether the Sanitary Board have, though I think we have, but at any rate the Government have the right to instruct them. It was for this reason I communicated direct. The Government seem to have treated the matter rather lightly and are trying to discount the incident on account of it having taken place after dark. Certainly it was after dark. The market is open to the public after dark, and it was for that reason we were there to report on the lighting. Any member of the public might have been present, man or woman, making purchases, and as I have said the thing is disgusting and revolting." So that after informally informing the Government direct, Mr. Hooper scarcely received that satisfaction to which he no doubt considered himself entitled. When he held that there seemed to be "something lacking in the supervision of the market," most people will agree with him, though where the fault lies we cannot discern. Does it not appear that the members of the Board themselves are somewhat to blame? Their duty is not merely confined to the discussing of high politics, but it is also expected of them that they will make themselves personally acquainted with the actual conditions prevailing. And a surprise visit here and there would not be without profit, as the testimony of Mr. Hooper clearly shows. Moreover, it would afford the conscientious inspector an opportunity of proving his worth. We hear plenty about the complaints against the Department but nothing is said of those with whom no fault can be found, and in our opinion the good should be recognised equally with the bad. Of course that is merely a pious opinion. We confess we felt surprised to learn that Mr. Hooper was un-informed as to those responsible for the sanitary condition of the markets. "I would like to ask you," he said, "who is responsible for the markets?" Has the Veterinary Surgeon anything to do with the markets? Moreover, I would like to know if there is any inspector of markets in charge, what his hours of duty are? Having said that, I should be glad to have an answer to these two questions." The President replied that the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon has supervision over the meats sold in the market, while the actual cleanliness of the markets is under the Medical Officer of Health. Each market is under the inspection of the district in which it is situated. Well, that is no new news, but if it is information to the members of the Board it is well that it has been elicited. The markets, at all events, are now to be purified and such practices as those represented to the Board as having taken place are to be abolished or rendered impossible by the increased vigilance of the inspectors, although it will mean that some unfortunate individuals will have to be on the spot from early morn till the markets close. With regard to the work of the officers of the Sanitary Department it is of interest to note that during a single fortnight 328 houses had been unwashed in the Eastern district, in the Central district 1,433, and in the Western district 5,501. There had been no prosecu-

tion. That evidence, would say, that the officers are at least up and doing and how in face of these facts it is possible to reduce the staff as contemplated we are at a loss to understand. But when we are without that inside information which is possessed by members of the Board, information which might put a different complexion on the question. Still there the matter stands and Dr. Fitzwilliams was perfectly correct when he intimated that the absence of prosecutions and exemptions showed that the Department was working without offending the susceptibilities of the Chinese.

THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

(27th May.)

After the earnest and vigorous protest made by the Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens against the disfigurement of the only "beauty spot" left in the heart of the city, by the proposed new line of tramway to the Peak, there will be little surprise at the postponement of the consideration of the Bill by the Legislative Council this afternoon. Mr. Dunn's minute against the encroachment by this second cable route to the Peak was only completed yesterday and hop- eful members of Council could have had but little time to consider the fresh objections raised against the new tramway scheme from the aesthetic and scientific points of view. As ordinary laymen we cannot claim to express an authoritative opinion on the exceptional collection of palms and ferns which are "of priceless value and of which not only the Colony but the English botanical world may be justly proud." This rare collection would, in great part, be doomed to destruction, if the present scheme is adopted by the Council. As guardian of such a collection, Mr. Dunn properly enters his most emphatic protest against any act of vandalism that may be responsible for robbing our Gardens of the reputation which it has enjoyed for their great and exceptional beauty. How far our legislators and public opinion will support the superintendent of the gardens in his endeavour to save the Colony a small stretch of land which his predecessors had adorned with so much care and skill, will be seen in the course of the next week or two when this much debated Bill again comes before the Council. That the Government is itself not free from blame in permitting the disfigurement of lower Glenelg Ravine, the history of the acquisition of the land abutting Arbuthnot Road from the steps to the junction with Wyndham Street furnishes abundant evidence. Before building operations commenced on the site we recall the fact of a number of public-spirited citizens who volunteered private subscriptions to save the site from piles of brick and mortar which would, as they did, denude the grounds of their wealth of semi-tropical vegetation. Government could, if it would, come to the rescue and resume the property by paying suitable compensation to the owner. But it did not, and that pretty section of Glenelg was sacrificed to the builder's encroachment. Mr. Dunn makes an excellent case for the frequenters of the public gardens when he states that "the promoters, in their anxiety to secure the concession of a second route to the Peak, have overlooked or at any rate not adequately considered the limited number of those whom the tramway is intended to benefit compared with the immense mass of what may be called the intelligent middle classes of Chinese and Portuguese who would suffer in a special degree if the tram were run in this way through one of the most important sections of the Public Gardens. In order to bring this aspect of the case more prominently before you I would ask you to remember in the first place that our city is, in consequence of the great demand on the limited amount of ground available for building purposes, unusually devoid of public open spaces or even of private gardens, and that access to the open country on either side of Victoria cannot be gained except through suburbs densely crowded by the poorer classes of Chinese, so that the Public Gardens, situated as they are in the centre of the residential district, form a priceless possession to the residents of the city of Victoria, by whom indeed they are more or less crowded all the year round." City "lungs" are all too few in this Colony, and for the residents in the central district—be they Europeans or Chinese—the gardens are the only resort in summer within comparatively easy reach. Quite apart from the crowded nature of the districts they have to travel to reach the suburban open spaces, the distance they have to go to from their residences would militate against the advantage of an afternoon constitutional for the adults in summer and render it altogether prohibitive to the children of the middle-class by whom the Gardens are the only place that can be frequented in charge of their nurses. If the Gardens must be sacrificed in the interest of a semi-public undertaking, it should be considered that local residents have a sort of vested interest in them by the partial loss of which they can claim to be fairly entitled to consideration by their substitution by an easily accessible and as salutary a site at the expense of those who stand to gain by the encroachment which deprives them of a benefit which they have uninterruptedly enjoyed these last forty years.

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Immediately following the announcement of the promise of the munificent donations equivalent to about \$500,000, by Messrs. John Swire & Sons, the action of the Viceroy of Canton, reported in another column, in furtherance of the scheme for the founding

of a university in Hongkong will be learnt with considerable gratification. Apart from the assistance which the Viceroy Chang is instrumental in securing for the materialisation of the project, the fact of His Excellency having thrown himself so wholeheartedly into the endeavour to raise money for the Endowment Fund, betrays that *entente cordiale* between the Governments of the two important commercial centres like Hongkong and Canton which cannot fail to be productive of the maximum advantage to both. When the redoubtable Shun held the reins of administration in the Southern capital, he was lavishly looked upon, from the point of view of Western interests, as a reactionary with an eye to China for the Chinese. It would have been problematical, even if he saw the expediency, whether he would have accorded the same good reception to the representations of the Consul-General in Canton, at the initiation of the Governor of Hongkong, on behalf of the proposed Hongkong University. In his successor, H. E. Chang Jen-Chue, we have as staunch a supporter of the scheme as if it were proposed to be founded within the territory of his own administration. It will be recalled that, on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the station buildings of the Canton-Kowloon Railway on the 7th April last, Sir Frederick Lugard "ventured to express the hope that they would employ those two intervening years before the completion of the railway in learning more thoroughly the lesson of mutual co-operation and dispose of all petty disputes and jealousies which were unworthy of the two great nations which they represented." In the action which Viceroy Chang has been pleased to take in addressing his circular despatches to the high Chinese officials under him, and through them, to the influential gentry of Kwangtung, we have a very tangible proof that the Governor's pregnant words have not fallen upon barren soil. None will appreciate more fully the ready co-operation which the Canton Viceroy is seeking to enlist for the Hongkong scheme than Sir Frederick himself. It is well that the authorities in Canton recognise that "the Hongkong University will confer great benefits upon the Chinese youths who will be admitted into the institution for their course of professional studies; how ultimately these benefits will redound to the Chinese themselves; and that, therefore, it should be their duty to encourage the scheme to a successful issue." For in his address to the representative Chinese Sub-Committee on the 15th February last, the Governor emphatically declared that he must remind them that the project was primarily for the Chinese, and he looked to the Chinese to provide the bulk of the funds. He has not been very long in the Far East but he has been long enough to learn that where funds were required to some great and good purpose the Chinese were not wont to look to others. They are wont to help themselves, and to subscribe with a liberality which he believed to be unrivalled by any other nation; and the Governor added: "Your presence here to-day, your willingness to come forward and undertake this heavy task of collecting funds proves that you consider this project to be a great and good one making for progress and enlightenment, and enabling the Chinese to hold their own among the educated and civilized nations of the world. Since you have that faith in you, I have no fear but that you will succeed in your task of raising the funds which are required. Your generous compatriots in China, in the Straits, in Java, in Siam and elsewhere will, I feel sure, help you liberally, for they too will benefit by this University to which they can send their sons." The Sub-Committee took to heart the Governor's advice and their appeal to the Viceroy at Canton has not been made in vain. If the subscriptions that may be expected from the neighbouring Province approach anything like the amount of \$200,000 suggested by our correspondent in his communication, then there can be no manner of doubt that the realisation of the University scheme may be considered to all intents and purposes as an accomplished fact. It is some time since the Governor has made any public statement—apart from that concerning the Taikoo donations—on the subject. The community would like to be taken into His Excellency's confidence as to the replies, if any, which have been received from the Municipal Council in Shanghai, the Government in Peking, and the authorities of our sister Colony in the Straits. A communication to the Press will be all the more appreciated at this stage, especially when it is whispered that little material help, or none at all, may be expected from the Northern Settlement or from the Central Government at the Chinese capital.

In concluding a review of Mr. C. A. Monaldi de Jesus' latest work, "Historic Shanghai," the *Social Times* remarks:—Mr. de Jesus writes with a clear literary style, and one would scarcely suspect that he was writing in a language which is not native to him. Considering the early influence of the Portuguese in the Far East, and the large number of Portuguese residents in the Settlements, it is a matter of congratulation to his nation that the most important work which has yet been produced concerning Shanghai should be the work of a Portuguese. Mr. de Jesus has given several years of labour to the production of this valuable book, and he deserves well at the hands of the community. The price is rather expensive, for a volume of its size, but perhaps this will be remedied by such a reduction of price as will make it possible for a large number of volumes to find their way into the homes of Shanghai residents.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE SOOCHOW RAILWAY.

SURVEY DIFFICULTIES.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Shanghai, 21st May.
The British engineer of the Soochow Railway has been engaged making a survey of the route.
Upon arriving at Chinsan, the inhabitants obstructed the survey party's operations.
The Railway Company has dispatched an officer to the place to conduct investigations.

CURRENCY DIFFICULTIES.

RIOTING IN KANSU.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Shanghai, 21st May.
Owing to the depreciation in value of the copper subsidiary coins, there was a riot in Kansu province resulting in the destruction of a shop by the populace.
The inhabitants on have gone strike.

COPPER MINING.

FOREIGN CONCESSIONAIRE IN Peking.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 21st May.
The foreign concessionaire of the copper mine in Honan has arrived in Peking but has not called at the office of the Waiwupu.
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sent a representative to the concessionaire to discuss matters with a view of securing the redemption of the concession to China.

NAVAL CADETS.

TO BE TRAINED ON BRITISH WARSHIPS.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 21st May.
Admiral Sah has completed arrangements for the training of naval cadets on board British warships.

YUNNAN VICEROYALTY.

DEPARTURE OF LEE KING-HEI.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 21st May.
Lee King-hei, Viceroy-elect to Yunnan, will leave Peking for Hankow on 24th inst., and after interviewing the Viceroy there His Excellency will proceed to Yunnan to take up his appointment.

MACAO DELIMITATION.

DEPARTURE OF PORTUGUESE COMMISSIONER.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 21st May.
General Joachim Machado, the Portuguese Commissioner for the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao, left for China to-day.

THE CHEKIANG RAILWAY.

GERMAN & BRITISH LOCOMOTIVES.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 21st May.
The British Minister has applied to the Waiwupu for an explanation why the locomotives for the Chekiang Railway were not purchased from England but from Germany and why no powers were vested in the British engineer-in-chief.
The Waiwupu has requested the Ministry of Posts and Communications to take the question into consideration and furnish a report thereon.

SIR JOHN JORDAN.

CHINESE DECORATION & UNACCEPTABLE.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 21st May.
The Central Government has conferred a decoration on Sir John Jordan, the British Minister.
In consequence, however, of certain important negotiations not having been carried through to the satisfaction of the British Government, permission has been refused to the British Minister from accepting the honour.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE LOAN AGREEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 23rd May.
The terms of the loan agreement for the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway have been submitted to Chang Chih-tung; it is expected that the agreement will soon be concluded.
It is reported that the Grand Council has decided not to raise a loan for the Hankow-Chengtu Railway.

PORTUGAL AND CHINA.

ANOTHER REBUFF FOR THE PORTUGUESE MINISTER.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 23rd May.
The Portuguese Minister in Peking has demanded the release of Lung Kit, who was arrested in Shanghai and ordered to be sent back to Kowloon to stand his trial for alleged complicity in a revolutionary movement.
The ground upon which the Portuguese Minister urged the release of Lung was that he is a Portuguese subject.
The Waiwupu has strenuously opposed the application.

RAILWAYS.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT-GENERAL WANTED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 23rd May.
H.E. Chang Chih-tung has memorialized to the effect that affairs connected with railways are becoming too numerous and asked for the appointment of an assistant Superintendent-General.
He recommends H.E. Tang Shao-yi as a fit person for the post.

HSU SHIH-CHANG.

ARRIVAL IN PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 23rd May.
H.E. Hsu Shih-chang, ex-Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, arrived in Peking on 23rd instant, and took over his duties as president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications on the same day.

MACAO DELIMITATION.

H.E. KO SOLE COMMISSIONER.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 23rd May.
It is proposed by the Grand Council to grant to H.E. Ko Yi-him, special commissioner, plenary powers in connection with the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao.
No assistant commissioner will be appointed, so as to obviate the necessity of a division of responsibility.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE LOAN AGREEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 24th May.
It is proposed by the Grand Council to publish the text of the agreement of the loan for the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

JUNGKUNSHAN MINES.

CHINESE AGITATION.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 24th May.
Sir John Lister Kaye has asked to be allowed to manage the Jungkunshan mines in conjunction with the Chinese. He states that he is in possession of an agreement which has been approved by Lord Li Chin-fong.
The natives of Anhui Province are so much agitated over this matter that they intend to promote a campaign against Lord Li in much the same way as that against Wang Ta-shieh in connection with the Chekiang Railway trouble.

TIENTSIN SETTLEMENT.

REDEMPTION MOOTED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 24th May.
The Waiwupu has instructed Viceroy Yang Shih-chang to try and redeem the Tientsin Settlement.

Viceroy Yang, in reply, pointed out that the scheme is impracticable as it is fraught with numerous difficulties.

OPIMUM-SMOKING OFFICIALS.

CALLED OVER THE COALS.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 24th May.
Prinze Kung and Grand Councilor Luk Ching-lum have discovered twelve high officials who are still addicted to the opium habit.
They propose to summon these officials to Peking for investigation.

GOVERNORSHIP OF FENGTEN.

CHING TAK-CHUEN APPOINTED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 24th May.
An Imperial edict has been issued appointing Ching Tak-chuen, acting Governor of Fengtien.

SIK LIANG.

TRANSFERENCE OF OFFICIAL SEAT.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 24th May.
H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, will move his official seat to Fun Shing-chi.

PEKING SYNDICATE.

OPPOSITION BY HONANSE.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 24th May.
Representatives of Honan Province have proceeded to Peking to protest against the action of the Peking Syndicate in selling coal in the interior.
A certain country fearing lest this might lead to a conflict between the two countries has urged the Waiwupu to prohibit agitators in Honan Province against fomenting a boycott of the Peking Syndicate.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB & HONGKONG GARRISON.

WIN FOR HOME TEAM.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 24th May, 4.40 p.m.
The opening match of the Shanghai Cricket Club against representatives of the Hongkong Garrison was played to-day.
The weather was ideal, and being a public holiday there was a large concourse of spectators.
Shanghai won the toss and elected to go in first.

Following are the scores:—

R. N. Anderson	29
Capt. E. L. M. Barrett	24
W. H. Moulton	4
Lanning	16
Humphrys	36
V. H. Lanning	0
L. Walker (not out)	22
D. R. McRuen	5
Dow	6
G. M. Billings (not out)	0
Extras	6
Total for 8 wickets	219

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

O. R. W.	5
Lieut. Anderson	2
Capt. Garrett	5
Capt. H. H. C. Baird	1

Shanghai, 26th May, 12.40 p.m.

In continuation of yesterday's play the following are the scores:—

C. M. Billings (not out)	31
Carruthers	6
L. Walker	55
Extras	11
Total	294

HONGKONG GARRISON.

The Hongkong Garrison's scores are as follows:—

Capt. Beasley	0
Lieut. Green	27
Lieut. Anderson	4
Capt. Garrett (not out)	66
Capt. H. H. C. Baird	46
Lieut. Baghall (not out)	0
Extras	10
Total for four wickets	153

Shanghai, 26th May, 4 p.m.

Play was resumed to-day. The weather was cool with dull light.

Capt. Garrett, b. Humphrys	74
Lieut. Baghall, b. Lanning, b. Billings	10
Lieut. Jones, c. Den, b. Billings	14
Lieut. I. Jones, c. Barrett, b. Humphrys	28
Capt. Beasley, c. Walker, b. Humphrys	16
Lieut. Green, c. Walker, b. Humphrys	6
Capt. Greenway (not out)	2
Extras	1
Total	146

The home team thus wins the first innings by 86 runs.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

O. R. W.	5
Humphrys	52
Lanning	57
Carruthers	21

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB & HONGKONG GARRISON.

SHANGHAI WON BY 38 RUNS.

Shanghai, 26th May, 4.55 p.m.

SECOND INNINGS.

Shanghai's score in the second innings was 166 runs.

HONGKONG GARRISON.

Following are the detailed scores of the Hongkong Garrison team in the second innings:—

Capt. Beasley	19
Lieut. Green	25
Lieut. Anderson	22
Capt. Garrett	65
Capt. H. H. C. Baird	38
Lieut. Baghall	24
Lieut. Byrne	1
Lieut. I. Jones (not out)	13
Capt. Brerley	3
Lieut. Crookenden	0
Capt. Greenway	5
Extras	9
Total	215

Shanghai thus won the match by 38 runs.

CHINA AND AMERICA.

THE QUESTION OF STUDENTS.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 25th May.
The Waiwupu and the Board of Education have not arrived at an agreement concerning the despatch of students to America and so the matter has remained in abeyance.
Yesterday, the United States Minister inquired whether students were going to be sent or not, as in the event of their not proceeding to the States, America will demand a return of the commuted Boxer indemnity.

CHINA AND SWEDEN.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 25th May.
The Commercial Treaty between China and Sweden will be signed at an early date.

CHINA'S THANKS.

APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL ENVOYS.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 25th May.
Tai Hung-chi has been appointed Special Envoy to Russia and Prince Chen to Japan to return thanks to those countries for despatching special representatives to China on the occasion of the funeral of the late Emperor.
These Special Envoys will take their farewell instructions on the 30th inst. and will start on their mission on the 2nd prox.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE LOAN AGREEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 25th May.
It is reported that the agreement for the loan for the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway will be signed on the 28th inst.
It is forbidden to disclose any information (concerning the agreement).

THE TUNGKUNSHAN CONCESSION.

INDEMNITY FOR CANCELLATION.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 25th May.
Sir John Lister Kaye states that the Waiwupu has mismanaged affairs in connection with the Tungkunshan mines and there is no wonder, in consequence, that England should demand an indemnity of \$500,000 (£75). However, if half that amount is paid Sir John is willing to surrender the concession.

TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT.

The Viceroy at Hankow has received a telegram from the Waiwupu and the terms of a proposed contract from Sir John Lister Kaye. The main features are that the mining area should be extended to fifty square miles. The capital of the scheme will be £700,000 of which the Chinese should subscribe £350,000. The syndicate, in addition to what has been put up, will subscribe another £350,000, to be raised in London. Both China and the syndicate may appoint Managers and Engineers. The term of the concession will be for thirty years. The telegram states that Sir John will only be able to stay a fortnight in Peking. The Viceroy has been in conference with the Governor in Hankow with a view to opposing the proposition.

REFORMERS.

PROPOSED REINSTATEMENT IN OFFICE.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 25th May.
The Prince Regent proposes to reinstate in office the reformers who were expelled as a result of a riot.
A certain Grand Councillor has tried his best to dissuade the Regent from carrying out his intention, for fear lest it might affect himself.
The Prince Regent would not, however, be prevailed by him and has made up his mind to reinstate the reformers.

NAVAL REORGANISATION.

HOW FUNDS ARE TO BE RAISED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 25th May.
The Commissioners of the Naval Reorganisation Board have consulted the Grand Council as to the advisability of increasing the duties for one year in order to raise funds for the Navy.
Chang Chih-tung being adverse to the proposal, it has fallen to the ground.

WANG TA-HSIEH.

PERSONA NON GRATA.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 25th May.
The natives of Chekiang have opposed the appointment of Wang Ta-hsieh as vice-president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications.
Whereupon the Grand Councillors propose to appoint him on the Deliberative Council so as not to incur the displeasure of the people.

The following from the N.C.D. News explains the relation between H.E. Wang and the people of Chekiang:—

AN OFFICIAL STRUGGLE.

It will be remembered that last year, when the Chekiang Railway Loan was concluded, the gentry of the province regarded it as having been forced upon them. Much indignation was felt against H.E. Wang Ta-hsieh, a Chekiang man, who was appointed to negotiate the loan, and to account of his previous appointment as Minister to the Court of St. James. Feeling ran high against the Minister Wang, so much so that the Chekiang people renounced him as a fellow provincial, and his own clan refused to recognize him.
Times does not seem to have softened this anger. Recently when Mr. Wang took up his Vice-Presidency of the Yochuangpu after his return from London, Mr. Tang Shou-chien, President of the Chekiang Railway, dispatched a telegram to the Yochuangpu strongly requesting Mr. Wang's dismissal. The contention was that a man who had been unsuccessful in railway affairs should not be permitted to have anything further to do with railways and his services, if valued at all, might be utilized in other ways. This request was accompanied with the information that its refusal would cause the writer's resignation of the presidency of the Railway.

President Tang stated that the installation of Wang to office in the Yochuangpu was equivalent to an approval of Wang's former doings and policy, and a vote of censure on himself. He had resolved never to submit to the orders of the Yochuangpu under the management of Wang and Sheng Kung-pan, who were also thoroughly hated by the Chekiang people.
Recent reports state that the Government resists this attempt to coerce it and is inclined to ignore the petition. On the other hand, the offended Vice-President "saves his face" by sending in his resignation.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 26th May.
The agreement for the loan for the construction of the Canton-Hankow and Hankow-Chengtu Railways was signed on the 24th inst. by Chang Chih-tung, Superintendent-General of the railway, the Ministry of Posts and Communications, and the representatives of the three Banks interested.

HSU SHIH-CHANG.

ASSUMES DUTIES.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 26th May.
Hsu Shih-chang, ex-Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, took over his duties as president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications on the 24th inst.

NA TUNG AND PRINCE CHING.

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 26th May.
Na Tung has resumed his duties as Grand Councillor.
Prince Ching has applied for leave of absence. It is reported that it is His Highness' intention to retire from active service altogether.

THE DALAI LAMA.

DEPARTURE FROM SHENSI.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 26th May.
The Viceroy of Shensi and Kansu has reported that the Dalai Lama has taken his departure from the territories under his administration.

WANG TA-HSIEH.

TENDERS RESIGNATION.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 26th May.
Owing to the people's dissatisfaction, Wang Ta-hsieh has asked to be permitted to resign.
Chang Chih-tung is using his best efforts to induce Wang to remain in office.

CHINESE STUDENTS.

WU TING-FANG'S ADVICE.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 26th May.
Wu Ting-fang has telegraphed to Peking urging the Government to despatch students to America without further delay, as otherwise trouble might arise.

CHINESE FINANCES.

DEFICIENCY IN THE BUDGET.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 26th May.
The deficiency in the Budget submitted by the Ministry of Finance being over £15,000,000, the Prince Regent has given instructions to the Superintendent of Finance to raise a sum sufficient to make good the deficit.

THE FUSHUN COLLIERIES.

JAPAN UNWILLING TO PART WITH.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 27th May.
Japan is opposed to China redeeming the Fushun Collieries. Even if China should claim half of the mines, Japan would not agree to it.

HANKOW-CHENG TU RAILWAY.

THE LOAN AGREEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 27th May.
Rumour has it that the agreement for the loan for the construction of the Hankow-Chengtu Railway has been signed.
As a matter of fact, the report is incorrect.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE PUBLIC GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
SIR,—Mr. Dunn's minute on the effect of the proposed new tramway to the Peak on our Fine Public Gardens, which was submitted to the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday, and your able vindication of the sentiments expressed therein in your yesterday's leading article, are very timely. For the benefit of the public at large, and not for any particular section of the community, I would venture to ask you to allow me some of your valuable space in which to express my own personal views on the subject, which I feel certain are those of a large portion, if not all, of those who have made Hongkong their home. In the first place, it is extremely doubtful if a second tramway to the Peak is at all required, and even taking it for granted that a second line is necessary, no far-sighted person or for a moment admit why the common privilege which the community has enjoyed for the past half a century should be sacrificed for the benefit of the favoured few who have their homes on Mount Paradise? The Public Gardens is the only spot where the children and even grown-ups of a large portion of the middle class can obtain the necessary healthy air and quiet recreation from the polluted atmosphere and noise of the town, and it would indeed be a crying shame and a serious reduction on those who are placed at the helm of affairs if this sole privilege were to be completely snatched from them for the sake of a supposed improvement, which, after all, will hardly do the greatest good to the greatest number. Apart from the rare and valuable collection of fauna which the Colony has, the proud privilege of possessing, and on the value of which could be founded no authority than Mr. Dunn, the necessity of some reserved spot, especially in Hongkong, where children can obtain healthy recreation after school hours and where the businessman can find temporary rest after the cares of the office, is generally recognized, and no Utopian scheme can warrant the disturbing influence which would unquestionably exercise and which would largely detract from the full enjoyment of the beauty spot of the Colony that would otherwise be inevitable. The writer's meaning will perhaps be clearer when it is matter of common knowledge that part of the contemplated line is to traverse the gardens. Sir, any further comments are both unnecessary and inadvisable, and it only remains to be seen whether those responsible will give the matter that serious consideration which the nature of the question warrants, when next the subject is brought before the Legislature of the Colony.

Yours faithfully,
PRO BONO PUBLICO,
Hongkong, 28th May, 1909.

SIR—Every family resident in the Central District will applaud the vigorous advocacy of the Superintendent of the gardens in his plea for the preservation of the gardens in its present condition of unrivalled beauty. The gardens, which frequent the gardeners most are capable of expressing an opinion what an inestimable boon they are to the children and womenfolk of the city and others of their order whose only resort after the heat and bustle of the day's work are over is the public gardens. Let the promoters of the ruthless scheme of vandalism walk up to the gates of any evening in the summer months and they will be convinced that the garden picture Mr. Dunn has drawn of the popularity of the place is no exaggeration. Boredom is not a thing to give way to public good. And when the history of the numbered few residing

My Eccentric Friend.

A CONVERSATION OF THE PRAY.

While out for a constitutional the other afternoon I was approached by a friend of Blake's, who inquired of me how I passed my days during the sweltering heat of summer. He gave me to understand that he did not belong to the Hongkong Club—a fact which I could easily understand—he did not live with the gods—by which I concluded that he did not class himself with the gentry residing at what is known to be the Park. He was not a "local" as he termed it, any of "your local friends." He had come out to this "exile" not two years ago to join a good firm he held a fair position, and his money, "which" was sufficient to keep him comfortably, he was not married; did not leave a castle at home, as most people, he asserted, believe they do when they come to Hongkong. He did not frequent public houses, neither did he drink champagne nor other wets of the kind. But all he wished to know was how I kept myself in summer. I was standing on the Pier watching a launch coming and going; gazing, perhaps, with envy, at the "lure" of this island leaving on picnic boat. The sun was sinking low on the horizon and its golden streams were playing on the placid waters. At my right was a large junk all ready to leave for somewhere—I know not where. In front of me was an ocean tramp entering port, crawling carefully to her anchorage. By these things I interested me not.

As I stated before I was on the pier, leaning up against the railing, thinking of summer, I had been told in this forsaken country for matter, of nearly ten years, and was past making up my mind whether to clear out when the time comes, or to stick on for another term, when I received a little tap on my back. Turning round quickly I met my friend, and for the space of about half an hour had to listen to his conversation, which I have already detailed at the beginning of this article.

"My friend," I was half inclined to say when he questioned me about the summer, "keep cool." But I took my eye on the "poor" individual, and spoke to him like a father.

"Do you ride?" I asked him. "If Mr. Gegg of Kennedy's Stables could fix you up."

He could ride, but did not want to appear in the eyes of the local scandal-mongers and match-makers to be a millionaire.

"Do you golf?"

He could not see the fun in chasing a ball around a field, and appear an idiot.

"Are you a member of the swimming club?"

"Look here, old chap, don't irritate a man with those idiotic questions," he replied somewhat sulkily. "You yourself don't follow any of them."

I was going to say something sarcastic in return, when all of a sudden I remembered I was highly interested in railway work. I thought I had him there. "Are you interested in transportation?" was my first shot.

"What do you mean by transportation?" was the imbecile reply.

I reminded him of the fact that the railway, which was transportation, to Canton was about to run, and as he had an eye on the Southern Cross, I should take occasional trips across the water and view some of those bridges, which would interest him, and which would be the means of passing time, not to mention brightening his education on bridge-building.

"Oh, indeed," he answered, "what's the price for an aeroplane?"

Was that sarcasm, humour or dejection? When a man comes to that stage he is incorrigible. I left him to his own devices. At the same time I still wonder if he was not a builder in Spain what was he?—Communicated.

PHILIPPINE SUGAR.

TO BE ADMITTED INTO AMERICA FREE OF ALL DUTY.

The action of the Senate Finance Committee has made it morally certain that Philippine sugar will be admitted to this country free of duty to an amount not exceeding 300,000 tons a year, which is more than the islands can supply at present, reports the San Francisco Chronicle. This is a very liberal present, for the actual revenues are in a bad way and this admission, if all advantage of it is taken, will require the American people to tax themselves on something else to the amount of say \$2,000,000 annually to make good the loss of duty, or probably 20 per cent. less than that if it is Cuban sugar that is displaced. As a matter of fact, it will not displace any sugar now supplied for our increasing population will consume all the sugar which we can produce, as well as all that we import, and so this free sugar importation of 300,000 tons will not lower the price of sugar in this country. And, whether it does or not, and whether we like to make good the revenue deficit or not, it is the legitimate consequence of our annexation of the Philippines. If we did not desire to admit their products free, we should not have annexed the islands. Nevertheless, the Filipinos must understand that they cannot get the full benefit of our markets without ultimately paying their share of the national expenses and giving us the full freedom of their markets.

But a market for 300,000 tons of sugar is not production of a thing well worth our while. "Fair refining" sugar is worth in New York to-day about 33 cents a pound and centrifugals about 4 cents. At present Philippine sugar is mostly rather low grade, but access to our markets will justify modern plants. Assuming that in time the average value of Philippine sugar is 75 per cent long ton, delivered in our ports, we shall give the Filipinos a free market for produce to the amount of \$2,500,000 on sugar alone, to say nothing of rice and other articles now dutiable but to be admitted free. In sugar alone 300,000 tons is sixty 5,000-ton shipsloads and is the basis for a very large commerce. The ships returning—shall they be American ships?—must have loads to carry, and the ports which can supply the return loads will get the trade and the refining of the sugar. And now San Francisco industries must baste themselves to see what they can provide to ship back in the sugar ships. We can refine the sugar. Can we supply the loads back in competition with other sugar-refining ports?

POLICEMAN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

DRAWS DOWN IN RUNKEN MANHOLE.

A Chinese policeman, who is stationed at headquarters, narrowly escaped being seriously injured yesterday. Numerous reports have been made to the police of late of the damaged condition of some of the roads in the Colony, owing to the recent rain. Some time yesterday afternoon a *hokan* while on duty in Bridge Street chanced to step on a manhole. Imagine the surprise he received, when all of a sudden the manhole sunk under him. The officer was carried under the street for a distance of about six feet, but, fortunately, he was not hurt in any way. Throughout the day the aperture in the street was covered with a condensed milk case in order to avoid any further accidents.

THE PARIS TOILET COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIVELY PROCEEDINGS.

The third general meeting of shareholders was held last Saturday afternoon, at the registered office of the Company, for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the general managers for the year ending 31st December, 1908, and electing an auditor. Mr. H. Percy Smith presided. There were also present: Messrs. J. H. Selth, G. Selth, Charles Metzinger, W. Schmidt, E. G. Smith, J. C. Schuler, Li Fuk Tsau, Leung Wing Cheung, A. Marcal and J. O. Scipies, manager.

The Chairman read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman:—Gentlemen, "you have had the report and accounts in your hands for some time. With your permission I will follow the usual custom, and assume that you will take the report and accounts as read. In the report we have endeavored so far as possible to explain the reason why we are not able to show profit to pay a fair dividend, and I will further to add that I shall be pleased to answer any questions and remarks that may be made."

No questions were asked.

The Chairman:—I propose the adoption of the report and accounts as already in your hand.

Mr. Scipies (manager):—I would like to ask something personal to me. I would like to have more facility of the books, and more understanding of the affairs of the company at the end of the month. Since last year in June I asked you for monthly returns and the month's expenses and the month's taking. I must have that. If you take me as manager you must give me what you are taking in. I don't know whether there is a cent in the bank or not. I cannot keep up the manager if I don't get that. I must have the expenses of every month, where the expenses go to, and whether I can spend a cent or not. I don't know if you can get a manager to go on like it. I asked in June last. I have asked for the whole year, for nothing.

The Chairman:—Personally, Mr. Scipies, I do not know that you had any information to ask for, and as you actually make up the statement of the expenses, I should have thought that you knew everything that was being done, and we shall like to know everything you want.

Mr. Scipies remarked that he had wanted a special meeting of the shareholders, because he wanted to know what was going on.

At this stage some private conversation took place between the general managers.

The Chairman:—You make out all the expenses every month, and are in a position to know what those expenses are.

Mr. Scipies:—All the information is given to you.

The Chairman:—If you had not had that information before you will have it in future. As regards the half-yearly meeting I say at once I consider it was quite unnecessary to have a half-yearly meeting for such a small company. And I do not hesitate to say that the shareholders will agree with me. It will be a ridiculous thing to waste shareholders' time in such a way.

Mr. Scipies:—I am the manager, and if the shareholders will agree to it, I must go back. That is all. Some of the shareholders very seldom come into the saloon.

Mr. Selth said it was a great mistake that nothing had been said before on this subject. The manager could always see the books when he wanted to do so.

Mr. Enos Selth held that the general managers had always looked after the best interests of the company.

Mr. Scipies:—If you want to be general manager in the shop, you want to know what is being spent.

The Chairman:—What grievance have you got?

Mr. Scipies:—I want to know what money is spent.

Mr. Selth:—The books are open to inspection at all times.

The Chairman:—You certainly never asked me at any time in respect of a half-yearly meeting, which I considered unnecessary and which the shareholders agree with me.

No other questions were asked.

The Chairman:—I beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Li Fuk Tsau seconded.

The motion was unanimously carried.

On the motion of Mr. Grant Smith seconded by Mr. Selth, Mr. Cox-Edwards was re-elected auditor.

The Chairman:—Gentlemen, I have to thank you for your attendance. That there is no dividend will enable us to hope for the best next year.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report is as follows:—

The general managers beg to submit to the shareholders their report on the company's accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908, with a statement of accounts to that date.

We regret we are unable to show a large profit on the year's working in spite of doing a greater volume of business but our expenses have increased considerably although we have, with the help of your manager, Mr. J. O. Scipies, done what we could to reduce them. Our profit on sales has been curtailed by the great drop in exchange and by the high price of hair at present prevailing in Europe.

The net profit for the year, including \$38.82 brought forward from last account amounts to \$38.82 which we propose to carry forward to next year.

AUDITOR.

Mr. Beattie was elected auditor for the year under review, and owing to his having to go away he resigned and Mr. J. Cox-Edwards was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Cox-Edwards being eligible offers himself for re-election.

PERCY SMITH & SETH, General Managers.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

To Auditor's fee \$ 50.00
By balance brought forward from last account 28.26
By scrip fees 5.00
By balance of working account 14.44
\$ 98.26

December 31, 1908.

By balance brought forward from last account \$58.82
By scrip fees 5.00
By balance of working account 14.44
\$ 78.26

Balance Sheet 31st December, 1908.

Liabilities.

To Capital 1,000 shares at \$10 each, \$10,000.00
To Sundry creditors, 3,682.78
To Reserve for bad and doubtful debts, 100.00
To Reserve for home passages, 100.00
To Profit and loss account, 28.26
\$19,392.04

Assets.

By Furniture and fittings—
As per last account, \$4,554.51
Less Amount written off 254.51
4,300.00

Additions during the year 1,450.00
\$5,750.00

By Stock in hand—

As per manager's certificate \$37.93
By Sundry debtors 1,495.10
By Unexpired insurance premia 25.12
By Passages 300.00
By Cash at Bank 971.07
By Cash in hand 175.32
By Goodwill 5,000.00
As per last account 5,340.14
Less amount written off 340.14
\$5,000.00

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

FITTER FALLS FOURTEEN FEET WHILE ATTENDING TO ICE PLANT.

24th inst.

An accident, which may perhaps have fatal results, took place at an early hour this morning. The victim was the No. 3 fitter, U. K. Lee, in the employ of the Hongkong Hotel. The unfortunate man was engaged at 3 a.m. to adjust a leather belt on the ice plant, when he lost his balance and fell to the ground, a drop of about fourteen feet. He landed on his head, and became unconscious. Dr. Marriott attended to the injured man temporarily, after which he was taken to the Government Civil Hospital by Detective Sergeant J. Watt, where he now lies in a precarious condition. The fitter was about twenty-nine years of age.

COMMERCIAL UNIVERSITY, IN JAPAN.

OPINIONS PRO AND CON.

As already noticed in these columns, the question of the establishment of a Commercial University has raised quite a storm in educational circles, and the necessity or otherwise of the proposed institution is discussed with much interest. In this connection the *Nichi Nichi* has collected and published the views of a number of prominent business-men. It is instructive to note that of the opinions of twelve business-men which have so far been published, the supporters and opponents of a Commercial University are nearly balanced in strength—that is seven are against and five are in favour of the proposition. The latter comprises Baron Matsuo, President of the Bank of Japan; Mr. Abe, President of the Meiji Fire and Life Insurance Company; Mr. A. Fukuhara, President of the Tokai Life Insurance Company; Mr. B. Nakano, Chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; and Mr. J. Kadono, while among those who are opposed are Baron K. Takahashi, Vice-President of the Bank of Japan; Mr. R. Toyokawa, head of the Mitsui Bishi Bank; Mr. H. Hibiy, President of the Kanagawa Cotton Spinning Mill Company; Mr. Z. Yasuda, head of the Yasuda Bank; and Mr. H. Shoda, of the Mitsui Bishi firm. From perusal of the arguments advanced by both sides it would seem that those put forward by the supporters of the scheme are of a general or rather vague character, and it looks as if they are pleading for a weak cause, while the arguments of the opponents appear to be more definite and much stronger. Those who belong to the latter category agree in the opinion that if the object of the proposed University is the education of men capable of active participation in business there exist absolutely no need for such an establishment. It is not yet definitely known what kind of scheme is to be taught in the University, but it is probable that political economy and social science would occupy the foremost place in its curriculum. Those who have made an exclusive study of these sciences may be apt as scholars, but are likely to turn out a failure if they engage in practical business. Even the education now provided by the Higher Commercial School is thought by many as too scholarly to be useful in business life. What is most needed in business is a well-balanced common sense and an intimate acquaintance with general worldly affairs. There is no need for profound theoretical knowledge. Again, people who wish to engage in business should begin their career while young—starting in their teens. For this reason the system of apprenticeship is most suited for business or trade. By the time men had graduated from the present Higher Commercial School the most efficient age in which to obtain experience in business has already passed, and this would be still more accentuated in the case of graduates from a University. Even in the Army and Navy much importance is attached to practical experience, as is shown by the constant practice of manoeuvres and cruises which is generally admitted that such knowledge is best acquired at the age of 20 or 21. This principle can be nowhere truer than in the field of business. It has been abundantly shown by experience that few men who begin their business career after the age of 20 become efficient business-men. If the object of the Government is the training of practical business-men and not the manufacture of scholars, the course of education provided by the existing schools is already complete enough, and there is absolutely no necessity for the establishment of a higher school.

Such, in short, are the arguments advanced by those who consider the establishment of a Commercial University unnecessary. In connection with this topic the views of Dr. Takata, of the Waseda University, as quoted by the *Tokyo Mainichi*, appear to be well founded and clearly stated. Below we give a summary of his arguments.

The fact that the Commercial University, question has aroused public opinion and obliged the Government to accelerate its decision in the matter is doubtless, says Dr. Takata, directly due to the representations on the subject which the Diet has voted several times. It is understood that the people connected with the Commercial School have done their best to aid the movement in the hope of making the school a University. In a sense their long-cherished aim has been achieved, but at the same time they have been disappointed inasmuch as the authorities have decided to make the proposed institution part of the Imperial University, independent of the Higher Commercial School. Not only has the decision of the Government aroused the indignation of those interested, but, looked at from its standpoint, the progress of commercial education and the dignity of the Imperial University, it seems a rather unwise measure. The fact is that commercial education, to be effective, must stand on a basis embracing 70 per cent. of practice and 30 per cent. of theory. It is more than probable that in the proposed University importance will be attached to theory at the expense of practice. The result will be that the graduates of the lower schools will be found more capable of business pursuits than those of the University. This is bound to be the case, because the Japanese University is now constituted as a purely theoretical basis. Nor would it conduce to its reputation if the Imperial University were to have a branch of its own where education is given in which more importance must be attached to practice than to theory.—*Japan Chronicle*

WATKINS, LIMITED.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report of the general managers to be presented at the tenth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders to be held at the Company's office at noon, on Saturday, 29th May, 1909, reads:—

Gentlemen,—We beg to submit to you our report and statement of the accounts of the company for the year ended the 31st December, 1908.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

The result for the year on the trading, shows a profit of \$10,216.58, to which must be added the balance of 1907 account \$756.58 and \$118 surplus of rents receivable over Crown rent and taxes payable, making a total of \$11,091.65. Certain interest and depreciation has to be allowed for and instead of declaring a small dividend with the balance it is considered sounder to still further conserve the financial standing of the company.

Your general managers do not wish to cripple the buying capacity of the business for the second half of the year, as would be the case were a dividend now declared, which would have to be paid out of borrowed money.

Your general managers trust that the sacrifices of the last four years will bring their reward in the annual accounts for 1909. It is considered advisable to allocate the balance of \$11,091.65 as follows:

Interest on loans and overdrafts \$ 1,404.98
Depreciation—Shop fittings and furniture at 15 per cent. 1,487.55
Building 2,209.24
Aerated water plant 2,106.90
Stock 2,000.00
Exchange account 691.73
Balance to next year 1,617.55
\$11,488.96

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, CHAM & FOOK, General Managers, G. A. WATKINS, Hongkong, 20th April, 1909.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

To interest on bill, loans and overdrafts \$ 1,404.98
Depreciation:—
Shop fittings and furniture at 15 per cent. \$1,487.55
Building 2,209.24
Aerated water plant 2,106.90
Stock 2,000.00
7,774.90
Exchange loss on subsidiary coin \$1,215.97
Less gain on sterling exchange 524.24
691.73
Balance as per balance sheet 1,617.55
\$ 11,488.96

Balance from last year \$ 756.58
" of working account 10,216.58
Rents receivable less rent and taxes paid 518.00
\$ 11,488.96

BALANCE SHEET 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

Liabilities.

Capital: 10,000 shares of \$10 each fully paid \$100,000.00
Creditors:—
Loan \$ 1,000.00
Trade creditors' acceptances 3,699.05
Open accounts 2,631.87
Deposit account 787.72
Unclaimed dividends 466.10
8,886.74
Building Depreciation Reserve Account: As per balance sheet 31st December, 1907 \$15,000.00
Transferred from 1908 profits 2,209.24
77,209.24

Reserve for Doubtful Debts: As per balance sheet 31st December, 1907, \$ 5,000.00
Add old disputed liabilities now regarded as not payable 1,645.50
Bad debts recovered 49.15
\$ 6,694.65
Less bad debts written off for 1908 734.35
5,960.30
Profit and Loss Account 1,617.55
\$13,333.73

Assets.

As per balance sheet at 31st December, 1907 (see Reserve per cent.) \$ 27,209.24
Furniture and Fittings: As per balance sheet at 31st December, 1907, \$ 9,725.18
Less depreciation—15 % written off 1,487.55
\$ 8,237.63
Additions during the year 137.50
8,403.92

Aerated Water Plant: As per balance sheet at 31st December, 1907, \$ 5,106.90
Less reserve against depreciation 2,106.90
3,000.00

Stock on Hand: (Sterling at exchange 1/8) \$71,324.67
Less reserve against depreciation as per balance sheet at 31st Dec., 1907, \$6,000.00
Reserve out of 1908 profits, 2,000.00
8,000.00
65,324.67

Debtors: Trade \$ 25,813.37
Sundries 2,540.86
28,354.23
Unexpired fire insurance and licences 1,105.27
Cash: Russo-Chinese Bank 437.45
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd. in hand 896.05
1,333.50
\$13,333.73

CHAM & FOOK, General Managers, G. A. WATKINS.

Mr. P. N. H. Jones has been appointed, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, a member of the Executive and Legislative Council, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. William Chatham, C.M.G., or until further notice, with effect from the 1st instant.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report of the Directors for the year ending 30th April, 1909, for presentation to the shareholders on Saturday, the 29th inst., is as follows:—

Gentlemen,—The directors now beg to submit to you their report and statement of accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1909.

The net profit for the twelve months, after deducting directors' fees and general managers' remuneration and providing for losses on subsidiary coins, amounts to \$35,716.05.

To which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account 7,471.65

Making available for appropriation \$ 43,187.70

The directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum be paid to shareholders, absorbing \$24,000.00, that \$1,983.10 be written off rolling stock, that \$15,000.00 be placed to a reserve fund and that the balance of \$2,204.60 be carried to a new profit and loss account.

Director, Mr. H. Kewick having resigned, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson was invited to occupy the vacant seat on the Board. In accordance with Rule 73 of the Company's Articles, Hon. Sir Paul Chater, O.M.G., Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Dr. J. W. Noble, Mr. G. C. Moxon and Mr. C. S. Gubbay retire, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. R. Lowe. Mr. Potts and Mr. Lowe offer themselves for re-election.

JOHN A. JUPP, Chairman.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1909.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 30th April, 1909.

To coal and stores \$12,570.19
To charges 3,350.33
To maintenance and repairs 7,241.40
To interest Crown rent and fire insurance 2,125.35
To salaries and wages 23,416.21
To mortgage interest on R.B. Lot 80 2,029.92
To allowance to general managers to cover office rent and clerks' salaries 6,000.00
To directors' fees \$2,500.00
To remuneration to general managers, 5 per cent. on gross earnings 4,949.45
To balance 35,716.05
\$98,989.10

Cr.

By traffic receipts (after deducting loss on subsidiary coins) \$95,368.13
By advertisement rents 272.50
By rent account 340.00
By transfer fees 8.00
By interest 1,980.47
\$98,989.10

BALANCE SHEET AT 30TH APRIL, 1909.

Liabilities.

Capital account: 75,000 shares of \$10 each \$750,000.00
Less uncalled, 50 per share on 50,000 shares 450,000.00
\$300,000.00
Reserve fund 5,000.00
Mortgage R.B. Lot No. 80 20,000.00
Unexpired 16 s a oz tickets 4,340.73
Sundry creditors 13,834.57
Profit and loss account do. from last year 7,471.65
do. for the year 35,716.05
\$95,368.13

Assets.

Permanent way and concession (old line) \$200,000.00
Permanent way and concession (new line) 45,626.29
Stations, Crown leaseholds and buildings (Inland Lots 1317, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1353 and R.B. Lots 80 and 86) 35,256.29
Rolling stock 36,983.10
Office furniture 653.60
Coals and stores in hand 666.90
Sundry debtors 1,591.03
Cash at Hongkong and Shanghai Bank \$71,274.61
Cash and compradors' orders in hand 3,309.18
74,583.79
\$95,368.13

ANOTHER LANGKAI CASE.

The recent phenomenal rise in the price of Langkai shares is, it is reported, responsible for a number of suits which will keep the Courts busy for some time. The *Shanghai Times* understands that Mr. F. L. Marshall, shareholder, has filed a petition in H. R. M. S. Supreme Court against Mrs. F. A. Nazer for refusing to deliver fifty Langkai shares sold to plaintiff for the June Settlement, prior to the recent rise in value. Mr. J. C. E. Douglas will appear for plaintiff and Mr. H. P. Wilkinson for the defence.

VOLCANIC ACTIVITY.

CURIOUS PHENOMENON IN THE HOKKAIDO.

Trumoyesano, a volcano in the Hokkaido, which has been active lately, is presenting a curious aspect, according to a telegram from Sapporo. A heap of lava, about 500 feet high, has made its appearance round the crater. At first the erupted matter was in a smooth hemispherical form, but its top gradually subsided and it now presents a serrated appearance like the teeth of a saw, while smoke is issuing from holes in the side. The heap of lava first appeared on April 29th last and increased in bulk considerably on the following day. It can be seen from Sapporo. While the volcano is in eruption, the lava streaming down was so hot that pipes could be lighted from it. The largest piece of lava to fall down measures 30 feet in circumference, and places one to three feet in circumference have been falling every day. An American professor, Mr. Sato, an engineer in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. Shishido, an assistant professor in the College of Agriculture in the Tokyo Imperial University, and Mr. O. an engineer in the Sapporo Mining Office, have proceeded to the summit of the volcano to inspect the phenomenon. More than fifty inspectors are now ascending the volcano daily.

Mount Asama, the well-known volcano near Kamiyama, is reported by wire to have given forth violent rumbling noises at 3 a.m. on the 18th instant. The rumbling was the most violent that has issued from the volcano since June last year.

THE MACAO PROBLEM.

One of the subjects largely discussed in Chinese circles at the present time is that of the delimitation of the Macao boundary and largely through fear of Portuguese aggression; for which it must be admitted there has been some ground in the history of similar negotiations in the past. The Chinese have been led into a mood of hysterical inaccuracy and misstatement. The Portuguese authorities, on the other hand, have scarcely shown themselves disinterested in their approach to this very delicate subject, and the frame of mind on either side is such that the simplest matters are distorted and the motives of each are suspected by the other. The result is that several issues are being confused which ought to be kept quite separate. Macao is China's longest-standing foreign problem.

Before the Portuguese settled on Macao they had been confined to several islands in the immediate seas and it is still a matter of doubt whether they took up their residence by treaty or by right of conquest. What question there is as to the question that until the year 1583 they paid an annual rental of 714,500 for their holding, and having refused to pay that rental any longer they drove out the Chinese customs service and every representative of Chinese authority. This was of course bitterly resented by the Chinese government and it was not until 1887 that Portuguese sovereignty over Macao was recognized by China. By this time, however, Macao had begun to take on the appearance of a British colony, for since the British acquisition of Hongkong Macao's trade and general importance had decayed, very considerably. Certainly there was not sufficient material interest in Macao to warrant any strenuous measures being taken for its retention, and it was this feeling that led to several attempts being made to dispose of the historic Colony to the French who were consolidating their interests in the South. These attempts were frustrated by British intervention, the interests of Hongkong being at stake. On the day of the "entente cordiale" which was rapidly capturing all and more than all the trade that had formerly passed into China through Macao; and the latter years of the history of the delightful spot once the home of Camoens has been no credit to its possessors. Apart from its haunts of vice Macao has other claims which seriously complicate any problem connected with it. The Chinese hold that it is a smuggling centre from which the supplies of ammunition and warlike materials used by the revolutionary party are obtained, and they failing regularly, and they therefore view with concern any possibility of the extension of the area in which such operations take place, or can take place. It is, moreover, the only spot on the possession of foreigners, and there is a natural desire on that score alone that there should be no extension of Macao's limits.

But perhaps more serious in the Chinese mind is the possibility that Portuguese demands for delimitation involve other issues, or will be wrested so as to involve them. On previous occasions when Portugal has been anxious to secure the delimitation of Macao's boundaries the negotiations have proved fruitless, except that they have wrested from the Chinese some concession of material benefit to Portugal. Thus the negotiations of 1901 ended in the Macao-Canton Railway concession. To prevent the possibility of a like issue to-day the Chinese are at present making the counter-move of seeking to recover this hitherto fruitless concession, and their agitation is doubtless partly intended to stiffen the backs of those who are protesting against the delimitation, which is a possibility of more or less delimitation, which is a cloak for usurpation. The last negotiations of a similar character broke down because of disagreement as to the possession of certain islands adjacent to Macao.

The necessity for delimitation is quite clear to those who are acquainted with the local conditions. There is frequent conflict of jurisdiction and international complications are unavoidable so long as boundaries either ashore or at sea are ill defined. The *Tatung Maru* incident might be put forward in illustration of this point. It was held that the Portuguese ship the *Tatung Maru* was in Portuguese waters at the time of her being called upon to stop by the Chinese officials, and in order to prevent the repetition of any such incidents there ought to be clear understanding as to the limits of jurisdiction; but if in the course of delimitation proceedings there arises any difference of opinion both sides should be prepared to give and take in order that a final settlement may be reached. It would perhaps be better if the whole question of delimitation had been handed over to an independent Commission, as Chile and the Argentine Republic submitted their boundary delimitation to a Commission appointed by King Edward, and as Great Britain and Germany have recently agreed to submit similar issues in Africa to a Commission appointed by the King of Spain.

As regards the railway, it is quite clear that it will never be built by Portuguese capital and it is according to the dictates of common sense that those who cannot use a concession to their general advantage should be prepared to hand it over to those who could. The fable of the dog in the manger has the sanction of a heavy antiquity, but that does not limit its applicability in the affairs of the twentieth century.—*Shanghai Mercury*

CHINESE POLL TAX IN BANGKOK.

AMENDED REGULATIONS.

All concerned will be agreeably pleased to hear that the Bangkok Revenue Office of the Ministry of the Local Government is taking a new highly commendable departure this year with regard to the collection of the Chinese Poll Tax. In former years both the Chinese themselves, as well as those employing Chinese labour, were put to much trouble and inconvenience, but in order to obviate the usual harassing procedure, His Excellency Phya Rodda Kora Kosa, Director, Bangkok Revenue Department, courteously informs us that under the Royal Proclamation of R. S. 27 the use of cotton wristlet has been abolished and that in future all Chinese will be liable to payment of a yearly tax of 6 Ticals per head and that the collection of same was commenced on the 1st May R. S. 28 (1909).

A form of assessment was enclosed to all those employing Chinese labour, so that employers may fill it giving the number of male Chinese between the ages of 18 and 60 who may be employed in family or firm in any capacity whatsoever. Employers are requested to return this form duly filled up to the Bangkok Revenue Office, Ministry of the Local Government, while at the same time fixing a date and place, which would be convenient for the collection to be made.

Should the number of assessable persons exceed 50 production of 10 % will be granted on the collection.

This method, no doubt, will be generally welcomed by all concerned, as it will do away with the

SPRINGFIELD, HOLOCAUST

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN MATCH FACTORY

The following report is taken from the *Shanghai Mercury* of the 17th inst.:—This morning an appalling affair occurred on the outskirts of the Settlement, a match factory being blown up, and though at the time of writing the cause of the explosion was not known, the debris of the ruined building was lying there in corpses of many more. The explosion occurred about half-past eight o'clock in the morning, and so great was the shock that over a mile and a half away doors shook on their hinges and dishes were thrown from their shelves while for a considerable radius around the scene of the catastrophe not a whole pane of glass remained. The factory where the explosion took place was situated about a mile from the Nanyang Road, being a Chinese extension of that thoroughfare, and this morning after the explosion it presented a scene of ruin and wreckage.

work with a hand pump from tackling the flames properly. However, the violence of the explosion had practically extinguished the most serious part of the fire, and it was only several embers that remained alight. In a mill several hundred yards away not a window escaped while in the S.M.P. Western Depot the building took so much as an earthquake had occurred, and in the "New York" residence of Mrs. J. A. Harvie in North Boston the furniture and the shock was distinctly felt, despite the distance, and other houses had similar experiences.

AT THE HOSPITAL.

Inquiry at Shantung Road Hospital elicited the information that though only six employees had been taken there for treatment a large number more were known of as being injured. Two of those treated were women, the others being men, and of these only one case is critical. The injuries were principally to the heads, evidently caused by splinters from the explosion. It is reported that the injured numbered over 100.

The newly-formed Boys' Own Club came under the public observation for the first time last Monday afternoon, when the youthful members met at Rensselaer Day by holding their first sports meeting at Rensselaer in the presence of an interested gathering of spectators. Owing to the unfavourable weather conditions, prevailing there was a sparse attendance, but those who partook of the boys' hospitality went away thoroughly satisfied that they had witnessed a good afternoon's sport. There is no doubt that had King Sol favoured the meeting with his beaming rays, there would have been a larger concourse of spectators, but the absence of a large number of boys, doubtless interested in the formation of the new club, is not to be taken from the excellence of the sports provided, and throughout the afternoon, the various events were very keenly contested and the friendly rivalry for the honours of the day was refreshing to behold. Owing to the continuous drizzle the track was heavy, and consequently the work of the competitors was exceptionally difficult. The bicycle races provided some intense excitement and were unquestionably the feature of the afternoon. Lance Corporal Andrews, of the Buffs, was to be expected, and proved a formidable rival in some of the events, and carried off the honours with the utmost ease. Considerable amusement was provided in the Ladies' Nomination, which is always an interesting feature of local meetings. Machado's String Band played selections of music during the afternoon, and materially added to the success of the meeting. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. F. H. May and the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Gresson. Much praise is due to Mr. J. R. Ellis, the Hon.'s Secretary, who displayed no pains to make the meeting the decided success it was.

The Chairman urged that our country should no longer maintain the treaty rights by which our opium was taken into China, the very existence of these rights being a moral wrong.

The Rev. S. Pollard moved a resolution, urging his Majesty's Government to accelerate the stoppage of the production of opium and its export from India. This was adopted. The resolution was then moved by the Rev. W. E. Horley, and seconded by Mr. John Ferguson, of Ceylon, appealed to the Government firmly to press forward its opium policy.

The Chinese Minister occupied a seat on the platform and moved the closing vote of thanks to the chairman.

Detailed results of the races are appended:—
100 YARDS FLAT RACE—y. I. L. Goldenberg, 3 yds.; 2. H. J. White, 9 yds. Time, 11 sec.
BICYCLE RACE. **TWO MILES** (Habbicap)—1. I. E. Chunyat, 160 yds.; 2. F. J. Brown, 160 yds.; 3. J. Forbes, 3 sec. Time: 9 mins. 6 1/5 sec.
300 YARDS. Open to Rand boys of all races and under 20 years of age. 1. McClary (Buff), 2. Webb (Buff). Time: 40 sec.
HURDLE RACE. Ten fighths. 1. L. Goldenberg, 2. Y. Abbas. Time: 19 1/2 sec.
HALF MILE. Open to soldiers, sailors and police:—1. Lance-Corporal Andrews (Buff.)

2. Lance-Corporal Tester (Buffs). Time: 2 mins, 39 secs.

SAIYINGPUN GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.

The pupils of the Saiyingpun Govt. School last Monday showed their loyalty to the Empire under whose flag they temporarily reside and are educated in a befitting manner.

Notwithstanding the threatening state of the weather, which could not damp the ardour of such a party, two large launches crowded with boys under the care of their masters, left Jaffe's Wharf, West Point, for Tipi Mun, which was reached after a run of about 24

QUARTER MILE. (Handicap).—1. L. L. Goldenberg, 5 yds. 2. F. Schnipfel, 30 yds. Time: 54 2/5 secs.

CHILDREN'S RACE, 100 yards. Under 12 years of age.—1. Alice Stainfield, 2. Mabel Mosso, 3. Ettie Stainfield.

BICYCLE RACE. One Mile (Handicap).—1. B. Muskett, 75 yds. 2. C. H. Summers, 125 yds. 3. I. E. Chunyut, 10 yds. Time: 3 mins. 47 3/5 secs.

120 YARDS HANDICAP.—Open to all amateur visitors.—1. P. C. Fenwick, 2. Lance Corporal Andrews. Time: 13 secs.

240 YARDS HANDICAP. Open to boys of all

During the trip refreshments (cakes and lemonade), were dispensed with a liberal hand, and the time was pleasantly passed in listening to "Selections" on Chinese musical instruments.

SCHOOLS IN HONGKONG—1. Wong So Ting, 2. H. G. Marker.
HALF MILE (Scratch)—1. Y. Abbas, 2. F. Schnipfel. Time: 2 mins. 30 2/5 secs.
LADIES' NOMINATION—Competitors to run from the starting post.

Article 14.—In the event of decisions by the assembly of delegates not being approved by the President of the Chiaoohcebu, or the Director of the Railway, these decisions shall be returned to the assembly for further consideration. If the original decision is adopted by a majority of three quarters of the members present, it becomes binding.

Article 15.—Important questions having reference to the public interest or the finances of municipalities in the commercial centres of railway lands shall, after discussion by the assemblies of delegates, be referred for the treatment of the Company (a high Chinese official, in accordance with Article 1. of the agreement of 1896) together with the Head Office of the Administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway Company.

Article 16.—The Chinese Eastern Railway Company shall itself administer properties specially set apart for the service of the Railways, such as stations, workshops, etc. All the unleased lands of the Railway Company, as well as buildings, reserved for the exclusive use of the Company shall, if these lands and buildings have not been handed over to the municipalities by mutual arrangement, be temporarily subject, as before, to the management of the Railway Company. Properties under heading shall be provisionally exempt from tax, etc.

the entrance to the culvert is at times un-
derable. It is impossible that clothes can be
made clean in such filth, and must be a danger
to health.

Article 17.—The general arrangements above mentioned shall serve as a basis for determining detailed regulations in regard to the municipalities and police; the scale of taxation also be determined. It is agreed that discussion of these regulations shall commence within a period of not more than one month, reckoning from the date of signature of the present agreement.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper minuted:—The fishermen should not be allowed to dam the stream and the gardeners should be forbidden to store urine as at present.

Article 18.—Until definite regulations have been decided upon and have come into force in regard to the municipal organization, the municipalities will provisionally conform to the existing methods of procedure, applying to Article 13 of the present arrangement, which refers to the right of control of the President of the Obshchestvo and the Director of the Railway in regard to municipal matters. If the President of the Obshchestvo or the Director of the Railway

endangered? Unless there is damage and
per to health, no action should be taken.

Present:—Messrs. W. B. Wallace (Chairman), J. S. Fenwick, W. Kruse, J. Mancarini, W. Wilson, the Health Officer and the Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from the Senior Consul informing the Council that the Taoai of Abney has issued title deeds to the Council for the plot of ground near the old Market buildings, reclaimed by the Council in the course of scavenging operations.

—His Excellency Wu Ting-fang, Chinese Ambassador at Washington, has been interviewed with regard to the Shanghai report, that he is to be recalled, and has declared that he has no information on that point whatever.—Shanghai

HEART-RENDING SCENES.

The few minutes following the explosion seem to have been minutes of consternation from far and near there was a rush of Chinese, and a crowd had soon gathered which the native police could no more than control. A woman who had been caught in the explosion and knocked senseless, on recovering from her swoon seemed to have gone mad, as she ran to and fro in a demented condition.

COMMENDABLE ACTION OF MR. SHRITON

The following correspondence was laid on the table at the meeting of the Sanitary Board:

Tuesday afternoon relative to a new
New Western Market.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1909.
Sir,—I annex copy of correspondence between the Government and myself relative to nuisance at the New Western Market which will thank you to circulate to the members.

The incident referred to took place at a time when the market was open to the public, as every day after dark.

Knowing the prevalence of contagious diseases of the worst sort and skin diseases amongst the lower-class Chinese, I considered the use of the fish tanks as baths a serious danger to the public health, an opinion which I shared by the medical men, whom I have consulted in the matter.

I am, etc.,
A. SHELTON HOOPER

[Copy of Correspondence.]

Hongkong, 8th May, 1909

Sir,—Whilst inspecting the Western Market with two other members of the Sanitary Board at evening at 7 o'clock, to report on the lighting of same, I observed a Chinaman perfectly nude washing himself over the fish tank. Such a thing is not only disgusting and revolting, but I consider it a danger to the public health.

ould ask, therefore, that H.E. the Go

(Sd.) A. SHELTON HOOPER

Hon. Mr. F. H. MAY, C.M.G.,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
12th May, 1900.

—With reference to your letter of the 11th inst., I am directed to state that the local

which you allude took place after dark, when all business in the market had ceased and only a few stall-holders were left washing their stalls."

1. Instructions have now been issued to the inspector in charge to visit the market at about 11 o'clock in the evening to see that there is no repetition of the occurrence; and the Health, Culture Department will also be sending a

Informing all concerned that such

F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary,
SHELTON HOOPER, Esq.

Hongkong University Scheme.

A PRINCELY DONATION.

MESSE JOHN SWIRE AND SONS' MAGNIFICENT CONTRIBUTION OF £40,000.

We have received the following letter for publication. Messrs. John Swire & Sons' princely donation of nearly half a million dollars towards the Endowment Fund for the University brings the Governor's much-cherished scheme within measurable distance of accomplishment.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir, By the courtesy of Mr. Swire, who has been able to secure you a share, John Swire & Sons have promised to contribute the Endowment Fund for the University, to be invested by them in Mortgage Debentures which will be handed over to the Trustees of the Fund. The Talchoo Sugar Refining Company, Ltd., have promised £2,000, and the Ocean Steamship Co., Ltd. a similar sum, making £4,000 in all—or at the rate of exchange of the day \$450,000. These subscriptions are subject to the whole of the Endowment Fund being subscribed, and will no doubt stimulate emulation. The princely generosity of this great Firm is appropriately announced on Empire Day, and is a splendid reply to the words I used in my address this morning at Kowloon School.

Yours faithfully,
F. D. LUOGARD,
Governor.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1909.

VICEROY CHANG'S SYMPATHY.

HIS EXCELLENCY CIRCULARIZES THE CANTON OFFICIALS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 27th May. It will be recalled that, at a meeting of the General Committee of the proposed Hongkong University, Sir Frederick Lugard, the Governor of Hongkong, stated that he had received a despatch from the Viceroy of Canton, in answer to one from him in which H.E. Chang Jao-chup assured the Governor of his sympathy with the movement initiated by Sir Frederick. That the Viceroy's sympathy has not been limited to a mere expression of good will towards the scheme is shown by the fact that, largely through the instrumentality of the Viceroy, the University project has aroused a great deal of public attention and practical interest among the Chinese community in this city. I have heard that the Viceroy, upon receipt of the despatch from the Governor, has issued a circular to all the Chinese officials in the Province, and a joint petition from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, inviting subscription towards the Endowment Fund, and instructions to the Provincial Treasurer, the Provincial Judge, the Provincial Educational Commissioner, the Salt Commissioner, the Total for the Development of Native Industries and other high officials under him to use their best endeavours and exercise their personal influence in order to raise funds wherewith to assist the project which is calculated to benefit the Chinese, especially those in South China, to such a marked degree. In his circular despatches to the various officials, H.E. the Viceroy pointed out in detail how the Hongkong University will confer great benefits upon the Chinese youth who will be admitted to the institution for their course of professional studies; how ultimately these benefits will redound to the Chinese themselves; and that, therefore, should their duty in this connection be to the successful issue of the Viceroy has again appealed to the officials to consider and report whether the Imperial Government should not be recommended on the subject and be urged to grant a certain sum of money in aid of the Hongkong University; or whether the Provincial Government should not also make an appropriation in aid of the funds of the provincial exchequer. His own feelings were that the object and scope of the University improve the moral obligation on his Government to assist it to the best of his ability. Judging from the tenor of the circular despatches issued by H.E. Viceroy Chang, it is expected that a large amount of money will be forthcoming from either the Provincial Government or from among the official circles in Canton and the general public for the Endowment Fund of the Hongkong University.

Whatever the amount may be that is raised, of one thing the promoters of the scheme may be fairly certain, that its object has evoked the cordial sympathies of the Government of Kwangtung and the support of the gentry of the Province. I have heard it vaguely suggested that a sum of about two hundred thousand dollars in round figures may be expected as the aggregate contribution from this Province.

WEST RIVER FLOOD.

WAI CHAP DISTRICT AFFECTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 27th May. Yesterday the Central Relief Committee received a letter from the officials of the Wai Chap district to the effect that a fortnight ago, owing to the incessant and heavy rains, the streams rushed down to the plain in great force and the whole district was inundated. So far about three thousand houses have collapsed and about fifty persons were drowned. Numerous people are homeless and destitute, awaiting relief. The Central Relief Committee was asked in the letter to despatch assistance as quickly as possible.

PIKES GIVING WAY. One of the parties that were sent to the flooded districts, when on its way back to Canton on the 21st instant, found immense breaches in the dykes of the Tai Yau Wai to the extent of some 500 feet, owing to the heavy down-pour of rain during the two preceding days.

WORK ENDEAVOURS BROKEN. The work of repairs to the broken embankments in Samshui has not yet been completed. About 700 feet of embankments have again been destroyed by further floods, which were considerably stronger in force than the previous ones owing to the additional rain which fell during last week.

WATER FLOODING CORPSES. While the Central Relief Committee were at work of distributing rice to the flood sufferers at Pak Hong How, they saw some forty dead bodies floating down the North River. Most of these corpses were without limbs and were quickly picked up and buried.

MORE HELP. In consequence of the heavy rain during last week, the embankments in all the districts along the West River are once again in danger. The Relief Committee therefore yesterday dispatched an emissary on board the steam launch *Pu Shin* with gunny bags and other necessary articles to proceed up the West River to assist the flood sufferers.

The Board of Reorganization has placed the 200 Government launches—the *Shin Pu* and *Shin Chai*—at the disposal of the Central Relief Committee.

The Macao Boundary.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE PROBLEM.

CANTON SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.

We publish to-day, writes the *N. C. D. News* editorially on 25th inst., another letter from a correspondent who has shown himself to be unusually well-informed as to the different phases of the Macao boundary question. The tone of his latest communication is not too hopeful of a speedy and satisfactory settlement, and although the description that he gives of the possible future of Macao is based on speculation, it may be admitted that the application of the Chinese Commission's "Kao Erh-chien" to the Waiwup to be relieved of his office, owing to the difficulties of the task, is not a good sign. Although from the time of the announcement at the end of last February, that Portugal and China had agreed to appoint Commissioners to succeed to the long delayed delimitation of Macao, the Cantonese Self-Government Society, which has given several proofs of its strong-winded constitution, began to agitate for a revision of the whole status of the Portuguese in and about Macao. Its demands had crystallized by the beginning of April into three divisions:—(1) retrocession of Macao or re-imposition of actual ground-rent and recognition of China's sovereignty over the place;—(2) the event of Portugal's refusing to comply with these demands, it was asked that measures be taken to enforce them. Some effort was made by Peking to check the Cantonese agitation, and Viceroy Chang Jao-chup was instructed to write the Self-Government Society not to interfere. But by the present time the Waiwup would appear to have lent itself to the Cantonese view, and it is even reported that the Portuguese Minister has been asked to deliver a speech at the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Macao dependencies, as enumerated in our correspondent's letter.

Meanwhile the Portuguese Commissioner, General Joachim Machado, with Senhor Cloutier, formerly Consul at Canton, is on his way to the Viceroy, and negotiations may be expected to begin in earnest at Hongkong within a few weeks.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE QUESTION are of all proportion to the extent of territory that is concerned. Properly speaking, Macao itself can hardly be said to possess a frontier. The problem here is to decide how far up the waters that join the colony to the mainland, Portuguese jurisdiction may be allowed to extend, and the artificial barrier known as the Porto de Cerco has, at least, old custom to support its claims to be regarded as the line of division. In these circumstances, the more important part of the Commissioners' task will be to define the marine rights of Macao; and the contentions of our correspondent to-day, that the delimitation of the rights as proposed by the Chinese must lead to perpetual friction, is not without reason. Unfortunately, there appears to be no documentary evidence on either side to which any value can be given in spite of much recent delving among ancient records by both parties.

THE PORTUGUESE CONTENTION that by the 1887-8 treaty China confirmed "perpetual occupation and government of Macao and its dependencies by Portugal," is obviously weakened by the attached stipulation that Commissioners appointed by both Governments "shall proceed to the delimitation of the boundaries." Until such delimitation is carried out (and the contending parties have managed without it for over twenty years) everything in respect of the boundaries shall continue in *quo* pro *quo*. But this provision has obviously been bearing on the forthcoming negotiations. The real strength of Portugal's position lies, once again, in "old custom." That China's demands have continued to increase in force since the prospect of a conference was actually fixed by the appointment of Commissioners, is merely in accordance with tradition. But the grievance there is, that the Chinese demand is based on a conference which was never held, and which, if it were held, would be a conference in which the Chinese would be in a position to demand a large sum of money in aid of the Hongkong University, or whether the Provincial Government should not also make an appropriation in aid of the funds of the provincial exchequer. His own feelings were that the object and scope of the University improve the moral obligation on his Government to assist it to the best of his ability. Judging from the tenor of the circular despatches issued by H.E. Viceroy Chang, it is expected that a large amount of money will be forthcoming from either the Provincial Government or from among the official circles in Canton and the general public for the Endowment Fund of the Hongkong University.

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The Imperial Bank.

APPEAL CASE OPENED.

QUESTION OF GUARANTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Last Tuesday, in the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Gompertz presiding, Leung King Wo, Comptroller in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (appellant) appealed against the judgment of the Chief Justice, given against him in favour of the Imperial Bank of China (respondents) nearly a year ago. The appeal has commanded some interest, especially among the native business men in this colony, but it is chiefly followed by European bankers, as the question is raised as to whether a firm can recover from a guarantor in case the person guaranteed loses or steals a certain sum of money, which belongs to his employers.

The case is, in brief, that in which the Imperial Bank of China brought a claim against Leung King Wo.

(1) A. A. (the sum of \$34,045.65, being the amount of a bill of exchange, drawn by Leung King Wo on the Imperial Bank of China, dated 28th August, 1897.

(2) Compound interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, with half-yearly interest, upon the various amounts, comprising the amount from the following dates, respectively—

(a) Interest on \$186,985 from 15th November, 1901, until payment or judgment.

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The Chief Justice at the time held that the guarantor was responsible, and entered judgment accordingly. Hence the appeal.

It will be of interest, in order to follow the case, to give the story which led up to the case.

Several years ago a man named Leung King Wo (now dead) a brother of the defendant, was engaged by the bank as a clerk, and was placed in the position of a clerk.

At Shanghai there is a European manager and also a Chinese manager. Leung King Wo's appointment to Shanghai took place some time in August, 1897, and it seemed that at the end of the month he proceeded to the Northern port to take up his duties. He continued to act as a clerk until 1898, when the bank decided to place him in the position of a clerk.

Leung King Wo and his wife had, of course, no property in Shanghai, during his absence in Shanghai. He had not been in the Northern port for any length of time before he became ill, and some time during the month of August of that year he died, prior to any resumption of business at Shanghai.

Previous to Leung King Wo's appointment to the responsible position of bank manager, it might be mentioned that the bank, naturally, was not in a position to do so, as Leung King Wo was not a resident in Shanghai.

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was 20 overs, no maiden, seven wickets, 88 runs. Anderson was second best, with two wickets for 46 runs, and the remaining wicket fell to Baird at a cost of 81 runs.

When stumps were drawn at 6.30 p.m., the Hongkong Garrison had scored 155 runs for the loss of four wickets. Capt. Garrett was undefeated, with 68 runs to his credit, while Capt. Baird contributed 45 and Mr. H. W. Green 27. As one stage the visitors had lost two wickets for 11 runs, but afterwards made a splendid recovery and completely mastered the bowling.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

FEES FOR SURVEYING.

As was reported in these columns some time ago H.E. Liang Shih-yi, Director of the Railway Department of the Board of Posts and Communications, objected to the payment of surveyors' fees of the Canton-Kowloon Railway on the ground that it was not mentioned in the agreement. The matter was referred to the then director, H.E. Tang Shao-yi, verbally agreed to pay, but H.E. Liang Shih-yi, who the former undertaking of H.E. Tang cannot go against the written contract and still insists upon the refund of the surveyors' fees with interest.—*Shanghai Times*.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

SCHEME TO PREVENT FLOODS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 21st May.

Owing to the frequent occurrence of floods in the riverine districts along the West, East and North Rivers, the local gentry are now considering a scheme, whereby it is proposed to cut a canal joining the China Sea with the affected areas, thus causing the water to run into the ocean and effectually prevent it from overflowing the embankments. The idea is no doubt a commendable one, but the scheme presents great difficulties. The local gentry have now issued circulars to invite public suggestions on the advisability of the proposed undertaking.

H.E. WEN TSUNG YAO.

The family of H.E. Wen Tsung Yao, the Imperial Assistant Resident Minister at Tientsin, left here the other day for Hongkong, where they proceeded on the 18th instant by the s.s. *Namanga* for Calcutta, en route to Lhasa to join H.E. Wen there.

PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL ORGAN.

The Taotai for the Development of Native Industries has proposed to establish a daily paper in Kwong Ngai Lane, under the title of the *Kwong Ngai Daily News*, in which articles on agriculture, mining, and industrial questions will appear with a view to impress upon the people the importance of developing the economic resources of the country.

A DARING RAID.

Yesterday, on information received, a native detective, accompanied by half-a-dozen police, raided a house in Yai Yuen Lane in the new city, where they effected the arrest of two kidnappers, and found a number of boys and girls, taken to all. The kidnappers have been sent to the Taotai of Consular Affairs. It is reported that all the little victims had been kidnapped and brought down to Canton from Kwangsi.

LIEUTENANT TARTAR GENERAL.

On the arrival of the newly-appointed Junior Lieutenant Tartar General Chuen Lee at about noon to-day at the Government Tien Tze wharf, all the officials of this city assembled at the Official Reception Hall to meet him as well as to inquire after the health of H. I. M. the Emperor in accordance with traditional custom.

RECEPTION OF BRITISH CONSUL.

H.E. Viceroy Chang Joo Chun will receive the British Consul at Canton on the 24th inst. at 11 a.m.

ROBBERIES AGAIN.

Recently, the robbers in the districts along the East River have been very active in disturbing the public peace. Cases of robbery, piracy and kidnapping have been reported at Canton, as a consequence of which H.E. Viceroy Chang yesterday gave instructions to the Kwangchow Brigadier-General Woon to proceed with a detachment of troops to the locality for the apprehension of the outlaws. Yesterday afternoon, in accordance with his instructions, the Brigadier-General left here with troops on board three gunboats for the scene of the outlaws' depredations.

H.E. KO YU HIM.

The Special Commissioner H.E. Ko Yu Him, appointed to conduct negotiations with the Portuguese Government on the question of the delimitation of Macao, has now received an official seal from Peking confirming his Commission. The seal bears the following characters: "Imperial Commissioner in charge of the Macao Delimitation boundaries."

A WOMAN DISCOVERED.

On the 21st instant a policeman, while patrolling along the Hou Fong street, inside the city, noticed a bamboo basket placed at the door of the second house in a suspicious manner. On examining it he found the contents of a woman. He at once reported the matter to the Taotai of Consular Affairs and the infernal machine was removed. It weighed nearly 25 catties.

A REVOLUTIONARY LEADER.

Tam Tsang, alias Tam Mun Hing, a revolutionary leader, was engaged to escape from Canton last year and fled over to the province of Hunan, where he was afterwards arrested by the Hunan Governor, was yesterday brought down to Canton under armed escort and has been handed to the Military Detective Department to be dealt with. It will be remembered that Tam Tsang was the leader of a party with a few thousand adherents. They contemplated a rising in Canton about the 11th month, last Chinese year, but before they could carry out their plan, information was received by the Military Detective Department. Tam Tsang was then forced to flee to escape, while two of his conspirators were arrested by Admiral Li Chuen, and beheaded.

SUNNING RAILWAY.

The Sunning Railway Company has now been granted by the Ministry of Posts and Communications the privilege of extending the line from Kung Yick Fau to the capital city in Sun Wai district, with orders to proceed with the work on the construction of the line as quickly as possible. It is learnt that survey work has been started on the new line and work will shortly be commenced.

CHINA'S SORROW.

Continuous rain has again fallen here and in the districts up the West River for the whole of last week. It is feared that the floods, which have only subsided a few days ago, will again inundate the country to the destruction and loss of life and property. The pillar of the Woo Tung Bridge, a little distance above the Sun Wai station of the Canton-Hankow Railway, has partly collapsed, owing to the incessant rains.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

A small portion of the upper section, above Tai Kwa Kiu, of the Canton-Hankow Railway

was submerged during the recent floods, and some slight danger has been done to it. Repairs were completed yesterday and trains are now running as usual.

CONSULAR VISITS.

The Viceroy received this morning the British Consul at Canton and the American Consul-General at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

MINISTER TO BELGIUM.

The Chinese Minister-elect to Belgium, H.E. Yeung Shu, will leave here to-morrow by the C. M. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kwong-fah* for Peking to receive his credentials before proceeding for his destination.

JUNIOR TARTAR GENERAL.

The newly-appointed Canton Junior Lieutenant Tartar General Chuen Lee, took over the seal of office on Saturday last, the 23rd instant.

OPIMUM SMOKERS FINED.

A few days ago three opium smokers were found smoking opium without the necessary wooden board licences, by the detectives of the Canton Anti-opium Association, in the Western suburb. The offenders were banded to the police, after being fined from \$5 to \$10 each, they were discharged.

25th May.

SUNNING RAILWAY.

The whole line of the Sunning Railway has been completed, for passenger traffic all through from Kung Yick Fau to the terminus at Tsz Shan. The 16th day of this moon (the 3rd of June next) has been fixed for the opening of the through line. Yesterday the director of the Railway Company, Mr. Chan Yui Ho, accompanied by Mr. Kung Yick Fau, called on H.E. Chang Joo Chun and requested him to take part in the ceremony on that auspicious occasion.

OPIMUM DIVANS.

On information being received that there are at present a number of opium divans still open in Kowloon, in the district of Nambui, the Government Anti-opium Bureau yesterday dispatched a weiyuan to proceed to the place to seal up all these establishments without previous notice.

ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

Of late the Canton Anti-opium Association sent some of its members to deliver speeches in public places in this city on the evils of the drug. The members of this Association have shown great activity in the suppression of opium smoking, and since the creation of a body of detectives, many offenders against the anti-opium regulations have been arrested and fined.

PRATAS ISLANDS.

The native of Weichow Prefecture, residing in Canton, have again convened a meeting to take place on the 30th instant at the principal assembly hall, Ming Iuen Tong, to discuss matters in connection with the Pratas Islands question.

REVOLUTIONARY LEADER'S TRIAL.

The revolutionary leader, Tain Fook alim Tam Mun Ping, who was brought to Canton two days ago from Hunan where he was arrested, will not be tried until the return of Admiral Li Chuen from the Paracels.

PIRACY OF TRADE MARK.

Two hundred cases of kerosene oil in tin with fraudulent imitations of the Standard Oil Company's trade mark were found in Honam. The owner was arrested and sent to the Nambui magistracy where he was made to pay a fine of \$140 and the oil was ordered to be confiscated.

26th May.

MINISTER TO BELGIUM.

The Chinese Minister-elect to Belgium, H.E. Yeung Shu, left here yesterday on board the C. M. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kwong-fah* for Shanghai, en route to Peking. H.E. Viceroy Chang and other officials were present at the Government Tien Tze wharf and at the same time requested him to convey their best wishes to H. I. M. the Emperor.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

H.E. the Viceroy has appointed Taotai Cheung Sik Fan, at present Taotai of the prefectures of Shuihung and Loiling, to be Taotai of Yumchow and Linchow prefectures in place of Taotai Kung Sum Chan, who is transferred to Yunnan; while Taotai Wong Tso Hing has been appointed to replace Taotai Cheung as Acting Taotai of Shuihung and Loiling.

THE VICEROY'S YAMEN.

Taotai Ng Kwong Kin left here to-day by the French steamer *Paul Doumer* for Hongkong en route to Shanghai to obtain medical advice. During Taotai Ng's absence, the Viceroy has appointed Mr. Wen Shai Chua to be Deputy of Foreign Affairs attached to the Viceroy's Yamen. Since the transfer of Taotai Ng, Viceroy Chang has appointed Mr. Wen Shai Chua to be Deputy of Foreign Affairs, well versed in the English language, has come forward to be in charge of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in the Viceroy's yamen.

BUILDING COLLAPSE.

Owing to the incessant rains, a building in Siu Shi Kai street suddenly collapsed at about 1 p.m. on the 24th instant when four men were buried under the debris. An alarm was at once raised, and assistance was promptly rendered by the members of various institutions. The four unfortunate men were quickly extricated. Two of them were found to be seriously injured while others escaped with slight bruises. The Red Cross Society has these men under treatment.

H.E. KO YU HIM.

The Viceroy has received from the Grand Council a telegram in which the Special Commissioner H.E. Ko Yu Him was urged to proceed to Yunnan to take up his appointment as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, as soon as the negotiations on the Macao delimitation with the Portuguese Government have been completed.

A SCHOOLMASTER'S TROUBLE.

A school teacher named Fong Sui Shik received two hundred strokes of the bamboo for being found smoking opium without the necessary wooden board licence.

ORDER TO CLOSE OPIMUM DIVANS.

The Government Anti-opium Bureau yesterday sent a weiyuan to Faishan to seal up a number of opium divans, which were still open for business contrary to the anti-opium regulations, that have been framed.

COLLECTION OF LIKIN DUES.

Since the Canton-Hankow Railway was opened for traffic, several Likin stations have been established along the line for the collection of Likin dues on goods carried by the railway. By order of the Viceroy, another station will be opened to-morrow at Yuen Tam to collect Likin dues.

Y.M.C.A. FOR CANTON.

A Young Men's Christian Association is proposed to be established in this city, for which subscriptions are at present being collected. It is reported that a site will be selected on the new Bund for the erection of the proposed institution.

27th May.

H.E. KO YU HIM.

It is rumored in official circles here that the Imperial Government has proposed to appoint H.E. Ko Yu Him, the Special Commissioner, to conduct negotiations with the Portuguese on the question of the Macao delimitation, to be Commissioner of Foreign

affairs in Canton and Taotai Kung Sum Chan will be made Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Yunnan in place of H.E. Ko.

LIKIN COLLECTION.

The collection of Likin dues in Canton during the last ten days of the third moon, as reported by the Likin officials to the Viceroy, amounted to 64,837.0.4 taels.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORTS.

Messrs. Erich Georg & Co. write in their Weekly Share List of 25th inst.:

A moderate fair general business has been in progress during the week under review, but prices have not changed much, except in Banks, China Sugars and Landa, which have improved further, and Indo-Chinas and Dock shares, which have suffered a set-back. The sterling demand of exchange on London closes at 10.9 1/2, while rates on Shanghai are 11.7 1/2 for a Bank T/C, and 11.7 1/2 for a three days' sight Private Draft, Bar-silver in London is quoted 241.0, and Consols 135 1/2. The Bank of England's rate of discount remains at 4 per cent, while the private market rate of discount has advanced to 1 1/2 per cent.

Bank Shares.—Hongkong and Shanghai sold at \$55 to \$58 and have buyers now at latter rate; the London rate is 250. Nationals are unchanged.

Marine Insurance Shares.—Unions found further buyers at \$84 1/2, and Cantons sold at \$197. In other stocks under this heading nothing has transpired and rates are unchanged.

Fire Insurance Shares.—Hongkong have again been done at \$54 1/2 and continued demand. Cantons are wanted at \$110, after a sale at \$108, but none seem to be available at present.

Shipping Shares.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamships changed hands at \$3 1/2 and \$3 1/2, closing with buyers at the higher figure. Indo-Chinas weakened considerably both here and in Shanghai, and after sales at \$80 to \$77, the stock is on offer at \$73; we hear the rate in the north has dropped to 73. The London rates are unchanged. China, and Manilla, as well as Douglas Lines, are unchanged. Star Lines are wanted at \$16 for old and \$17 for new issues. Shell Transport, in sympathy with a London quotation of 6 1/2, have local buyers at 6.0. 6d. for Bearer scrips. Union Waterbats are wanted at \$107 after a sale at that figure.

Refineries.—China Sugars changed owners in fair quantities at \$140, \$141, \$142 and \$145, and have buyers at the highest rate; sale at \$147 1/2 for end of June and \$150 for August have been effected. Luzens are neglected with sellers at \$16.

Mining Shares.—Charbonnages are unchanged. Laubi sold in fairly large quantities at \$9 1/2 to \$10, and have further buyers at \$9 1/2; the *Hongkong Telegraph* of 18th inst. reports the Mining Manager's report for the four weeks ended 24th ultimo. Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's shares have advanced to buyers at 17.

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks changed hands at \$70 to \$74 1/2, and have further sellers at \$65; at \$54, however, there are buyers. God. Fenwicks have sellers at \$11. New Amoy Docks shares are firm with probable buyers at \$14; we hear that a dividend of 50 cents per share for 1908 has been declared, and \$4,000 added to reserve, after liberal writings off have been effected. Shanghai Docks dropped in the north to 115. 3/4, but appear to be firmer again, since a wire received quoted a sale at 115 3/4. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have been done in considerable quantities, mostly to the north, at \$50 and \$51, and close firm with further small buyers. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves have dropped in the north to 105 to 110. Hongkong Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Land has improved to 5 1/2 and buyers at \$107. Kowloon Land are firm at \$30. West Point sold at \$44. Hongkong Hotels are quiet at \$71 for the old shares, while the new issue is on offer at \$42. Humphreys are unobtainable at \$0, and a slightly higher rate would doubtless be paid for shares. Shanghai Land are quoted 125. 1/2.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos improved to 112. 1/2, but close easier at 112. 1/2. Mail advices quote Internationals 115. 3/4, Lanou Kung Mow's 110, 109 and Soyuzes 110. Hongkong Gold-tones are quiet, but steady, at \$84.

Sugar Manufacturing Companies.—China Light and Powers have been done again at \$6, and have further buyers at \$6 1/2. Hongkong Electric is in demand at \$18 1/2. Green Island Cements changed hands at \$8 1/2 and \$8 3/4, and more shares are on offer at the lower figure. Ropes seem to be a trifle firmer, sellers at \$24 having withdrawn from the market. United Asbestos, ordinary shares, are wanted at \$11. In other stocks under this heading no sales have been reported, and rates are unchanged.

Miscellaneous.—China Bonds have been negotiated at \$100 and \$101, and buyers at latter rate rule the market. China Providents sold and are wanted at \$9 1/2. Peak Tramways have been done at \$14 for old and more shares are wanted, while the new issue is offering at \$1. Langkats are quoted 112. 1/2, a second interim dividend of 12. 1/2 per share, in respect of the current year's working, is payable on 15th proximo, transfer books closing from 8th to 15th proximo, both days inclusive. Watkins have buyers at \$31. Watsons changed hands at \$100, and are wanted at \$100. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged, and no sales have been made public.

28th inst.

The market continues to show a hardening tendency, and there appears to be plenty of money for investing.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks weakened slightly to \$97 1/2, at which rate a few shares were sold but are again stronger with buyers at \$98. The London rate is unchanged at 250.

Marine Insurance.—Sales of Cantons have been effected during the early part of the week at \$197 1/2. North Chinas continue firm with buyers at 104. Unions are already at \$145. Yangtzes can probably be sold at \$225.

Fire Insurance.—China Fines have further risen to \$110, at which rate they are in request. Hongkong Fines have not fluctuated, and after sales at \$105, rule fairly steady.

Shipping.—Sellers of China and Manilla prevail at \$11. Douglas Lines continue quiet at \$36. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamships have improved to \$3 1/2, after sales at \$3 1/2. Indo-Chinas have ruled firm during the week, but we have heard of no business taking place in the stock. Shell Transport have also been in favour, and buyers have offered 60 1/2. Star Ferries (old) have been in demand, and are wanted at \$27. The new shares can be sold at \$16.

Refineries.—China Sugars remain steady at \$145, several sales having taken place at this rate. Luzens are now on offer at \$15, but there are absolutely no buyers. Peak Sugars have experienced another sharp rise in the North having sprung from 115. 3/4 to 116. 3/4, at which latter rate they are inquired for.

Mining.—Chinese Engineering continues in demand at 112. 1/2. Ropes have eased down to \$31, but there are buyers at the rate. Docks, Wharves, and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have more than maintained their position during the week and at the close are wanted at \$107. Whampoa Docks have recovered

little and can be placed at \$16, while a sale at \$70 is reported. The Shanghai Docks have strengthened to 115. 3/4, at which rate they can be placed. Hongkong Wharves dropped to 115. 3/4 during the early part of the week, but have since recovered and sales have been effected at 116 1/4.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Anglo-French Lands are firm in the North at 115. 3/4, and Central Stores at \$19. Hongkong Hotels are quiet at \$71 for the old shares and new issue, and \$12 for the new shares. Hongkong Lands are firm and wanted at the improved rate of \$108. Humphreys Estates have strong inquiries and buyers have offered as high as \$9 1/2 without inducing sellers.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are neglected at \$84. Ewos are offering at 112. 1/2. According to latest mail advices to hand, we make the following changes in other Northern Stocks under this heading. Internationals, 115. 3/4 sellers. Soyuzes, 110. 1/2 sellers. China Bonds have again been found buyers at \$100. China Light and Powers have been doing business at various rates up to \$6 1/2. China Providents are, firm and have inquiries at \$107. Green Island Cements have changed hands in small lots at \$8 1/2 and \$8 3/4 and there are more sellers at the former rate. Union Waterbats continue in demand at \$107. William Powells have been sold at \$4. Sales of Hongkong Electric have taken place at \$9, and at the close there are buyers at \$9 1/2. Langkats have dropped to 112. 1/2, with buyers. A sharp rise in Sunatras has taken place, and buyers prevail at 115. 3/4.

Exchange.—The Bank's selling rate on London is 107 1/2 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74 1/2. Dividends Payable.—Peak Tramways dividend of 80 cents on old shares and 8 cents on new shares for year ending 30th April, 1909, payable to-morrow. Watsons—final div. of 12 1/2—30 cents per share for year ending 31st Dec., 1908, payable to-morrow. Langkats—Second interim div. of 12 1/2 for a/c 1909, payable in Shanghai on the 15th June.

Forward Settlements.—The following dates have been fixed by the Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong for Forward Settlements:—May—Settlement 31st May. June—Settlement 30th June. July—Settlement 30th July. August—Settlement 30th August. September—Settlement 30th September. October—Settlement 30th October.

ADMIRAL, Minister of the Navy, was to give a dinner on Tuesday in honour of Admiral Sir George Bedford, retiring Governor of Western Australia.

THE I. C. str. *Kinging*, from Tientsin and Chelof, reports having passed a green buoy with a lamp socket attached, while in Lat. 35° 41' N. Long. 122° 40'.

MR. C. W. Fairbanks, formerly Vice-President of the United States, arrived at Yokohama on 2nd inst. and will stay for two months in Japan before visiting China.

MR. EVELYN DAVID, son of Mr. A. J. David of Hongkong and a nephew of Sir Sassoon David of Bombay, has gone to Shanghai to take charge of the local branch of Messrs. N. J. David & Co.

A NEW Chinese newspaper has made its appearance in Shanghai. It is to be devoted to supporting the cause of the Chinese people and is to be run independently of official support.

A DISASTROUS fire occurred at Yokohama on 23rd inst. More than five hundred houses were destroyed, and twenty of the troops and blue-jackets who were assisting the firemen were injured.

THE students of the Tokio Higher Commercial School, who went on strike to cause a Commercial Chair was instituted at the Tokio University, are returning to school, unconditionally.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s total output of the company's three mines for the week ending 8th May, 1909, amounted to 38,564.6 tons and the sales during the period to 35,441.3 tons.

It is notified that Monday, the 31st instant, being a Bank Holiday under the provisions of the Public Holidays Ordinance, 1875 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1875), will be observed as a Government holiday.

DR. G. E. Morrison, *The Times* Correspondent at Peking, arrived at Tokio on 23rd inst. Marquis Katsura, the Premier, was to entertain Mr. Chiroi, Foreign Editor of *The Times*, and Dr. Morrison at lunch on the 26th.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. P. N. H. Jones to act as Director of Public Works during the absence on leave of the Honorable Mr. William Chatham, C.M.G., or until further notice, with effect from the 22nd instant.

THREE coolies were charged in the Police Court last Wednesday, with the alleged theft of 1,200 feet of piping from railings on Kennedy, Conduit, Wong-nel-chong and Albert Roads of a total value of \$310, belonging to the Government. The case was remanded.

WE have received from Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., local agents for the Allbina Assurance Company (Hamburg), a copy of the working account of the Company for the year ending 30th September, 1908. The assets of the Company up to that period amounted to Mks. 10,649,737.

SANITARY Inspector Ward, of West Point, placed under arrest on Sunday a coolie, whom he saw in the act of stealing three of his chickens. The poultry stealer was pursued and captured. On being charged in the Police Court, last Tuesday, he was sentenced to a month's hard labour.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to appoint Lieut. C. W. M. Beckwith, Assistant Harbour Master, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police in charge of the Water Police, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 15th instant.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—

India T.T. ... 133/-
London T.T. ... 10.13/6d.=\$
Demand ... 1.93d.=\$
Shanghai ... 11.74d.=\$100.
Silver ... 241d. per oz.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. ... 119 3/16
Do. Demand ... 102
Do. 4 months' sight ... 102 1/2
France—Bank T.T. ... 122 1/2
Do. Demand ... 122 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight ... 122 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T. ... 122 1/2
Do. Demand ... 122 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight ... 122 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T. ... 122 1/2
Do. Demand ... 122 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight ... 122 1/2
Bar Silver ... 241d. per oz.
Bank of England rate ... 250
Sovereign ... 11.23

1 month's sight L/C ... 101
1 month's sight San Francisco & New York ... 44
4 months' sight do. ... 44 1/2
4 months' sight Sydney & Melbourne ... 1.01
1 month's sight France ... 122 1/2
6 months' sight do. ... 122 1/2
4 months' sight Germany ... 122 1/2
Bar Silver ... 241d. per oz.
Bank of England rate ... 250
Sovereign ... 11.23

THE Secretaries of His Excellency Tang Shao-yi's mission returned to Peking on May 17 by train, coming via Siberia. Among them is Prince Ching's son, who was First Secretary of the mission. His Excellency Tang Shao-yi, after the audience with the Tsar, returns via Suez. He will not come to Peking at once, but will first go to his native place near Canton. P. & T. Times.

AS the Yuchiao has assumed control of the China Merchants' S. N. Company, it seems inadvisable to have foreigners as captains in command of the company's steamers, and is considering a plan to send a number of students to Japan to be educated in navigation and marine engineering, in order that China may in time become independent and have her own men in the mercantile marine service.

HIS Excellency the Governor has given his assent in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King to the following Ordinances passed by the Legislative Councils:—An Ordinance to amend the Law with respect to the liability of young persons to the death sentence. An Ordinance to amend the Life Insurance Companies Ordinance, 1907. An Ordinance further to amend the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899.

WITH their wonted acute perception of the possibilities of things the Chinese have taken advantage of the anti-opium campaign in the French Concession to enrich themselves. One of the methods adopted to destroy the opium plantations is to pour kerosene on the waters of the various creeks and pools, and as a consequence most of them now carry a surface coating of oil. The Chinese who do not view the work in the same light as the foreigner have recently commenced skimming the crevices of the floating oil and using it for their own purposes. It seems more likely that the oil will become cheap if the campaign continues to afford the Chinese these opportunities, remarks the *Shanghai Mercury*.

TRAFFIC Superintendent A. Course, of the Electric Tramway Company, Ltd., prosecuted a gunner, belonging to the R.G.A., in the Police Court, last Tuesday, for refusing to pay his fare while travelling in a car on Monday morning. The defendant had to pay a fine of \$5.

H.E. BARON DE SENDAL, Minister for Portugal and Special Envoy to China on the occasion of the funeral ceremony of the late Emperor of China, arrived at Shanghai from Tientsin on 20th inst. and will remain a few days in Shanghai.

ADMIRAL Sir Headworth Lambert left Nagasaki on 25th inst. for Weihaiwei.

TELEGRAMS from Korea state that it has been decided to dispatch

VESSELS IN PORT.

Anhui, Br. s.s., 1,350, J. Meathrel, 28th May.—
—Canton 27th May, Gen.—B. & S.
Astrakon, Apac, Br. s.s., 2,931, A. Stewart,
—Singapore 19th May, Gen.—
—D. B. & Co., Ltd.
Asia, Br. s.s., 2,450, Harry Gaskroper, 23rd
May.—San Francisco 24th April, Honolulu
1st May, Yokohama 14th, Kobe 16th, Na-
gasaki 18th, and Shanghai 20th; Mails and
Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.
Atlanta, Am. s.s., 1,490, Eudlers, 28th May.—
—Manila 25th May, Sugar, Barretto & Co.
Baori Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,568, J. Yamazaki, 27th
May.—Moji 22nd May, Coal.—M. B. K.
Canton, Br. s.s., 1,173, A. N. Anderson, 25th
May.—Wellswell 19th May, Gen.—J. M.
—& Co.
Cheong Shing, Br. s.s., 1,265, V. McClymont
Liddell, 25th May.—Chefoo, 16th May,
Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Dallin Maru, Jap. s.s., 900, Y. Kaburaki, 26th
May.—Swatow 25th May, Gen.—O. S. K.
Devawongse, Ger. s.p., 1,055, F. Rehwaldt, 24th
May.—Bangkok 16th May, and Swatow
2nd, Rice and Gen.—B. & S.
Elsa Zum Buch, Ger. s.s., 1,230, C. von
Schimpff, 22nd May.—Pelow Islands 14th
May, Ballast.—M. & Co.
Fukui Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,057, K. Nakazawa,
—May, Moji 14th May, Coal.—M. B.
—K.
Gregory A., Dr. s.s., 2,651, S. H. Helton,
—25th May.—Yokohama via Kobe and Moji
22nd May, Coal and Gen.—D. S. & Co.,
—Ltd.
Haimun, Br. s.s., 630, J. W. Evans, 28th May.
—Swatow 27th May, Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Halvud, Nor. s.s., 1,066, R. Hønsberg, 22nd
May.—Nagasaki 15th May, Coal.—Aagaard,
—Thorsen & Co.
Heliopolis, Br. s.s., 2,667, J. W. Martin, 21st
May.—Chin-wang-tao 15th May, Ballast.—
—G. L. & Co.
Hongkong Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,453, H. S. Smith,
19th May.—Moji 14th May, Coal and Gen.
—T. K. & Co.
Hong Wan I. Br. s.s., 1,662, G. Kinghorn, 28th
May.—Singapore 22nd May, Gen.—Chi-
—nese.
Istria, Ger. s.s., 2,668, H. Rhode, 28th May.—
—Singapore 22nd May, Iron and Gen.—H.
—A. L.
Kaifong, Br. s.s., 987, C. Lindberg, 28th May.
—Cebu and Manila 24th May, Gen.—B. &
—S.
Kawachi Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,782, H. Petersen,
27th May.—London and Singapore 21st
May, Gen.—N. Y. K.
Keong Wah, Ger. s.s., 1,115, J. Köhler, 23rd
May.—Bangkok 16th May, Rice and
Woad.—B. & S.
Kiukiang, Br. s.s., 1,122, Robertson, 28th May,
—Canton 27th May, Gen.—B. & S.
Kohichang, Ger. s.s., 1,202, C. Rosieski, 21st
May.—Bangkok 5th May, Rice.—B. & S.
Kowloon, Ger. s.s., 1,487, A. Enlig, 27th May,
—Wuhu 22nd May, Rice.—B. & Co.
Looock, Br. s.s., 1,200, J. Wottstock, 24th
May.—Bangkok 15th May, Rice.—B. & S.
Loyal, Ger. s.s., 1,257, F. Nation, 21st May,
—Sibatic (N-G-Borneo) 25th May, Coals—
—S. W. & Co.
Mathilde, Ger. s.s., 801, A. P. Ulderup, 28th
May.—Canton 27th May, Gen.—J. & Co.
Montrose, Br. s.s., 3,285, R. Glegg, 22nd May,
—Moji 16th May, Coal.—D. & Co., Ltd.
Numanita, Ger. s.s., 4,284, H. Feldmann, 25th
May.—Karatsu 20th May, Coal.—P. & A.
—S. S. Co.
Onia, Br. s.s., 1,800, W. Conter-Kyent, 18th
and Lumber.—B. & S.
Oceana, Br. s.s., 3,507, T. H. Hide, R.N.R., 28th
May.—Shanghai 21st May, Mails and
Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Phranang, Ger. s.s., 1,030, F. von Mangels-
dorf, 23rd May.—Bangkok 15th May,
—Rice.—B. & S.
Rajabur, Br. s.s., 1,189, H. Brewer, 18th May,
—Bangkok 15th May, Rice.—B. & S.
Rubi, Br. s.s., 1,610, R. W. Almond, 24th May,
—Manila 22nd May, Gen.—S. T. & Co.
Shibetoro Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,376, S. Atsumi,
27th May.—Mike 22nd May, Coal.—O. S.
—K.
Soveric, Br. s.s., 4,011, Shotton, 18th May,
—Seattle 7th April, and Manila 15th May,
—Flour and Hemp.—D. & Co., Ltd.
Teas, Br. s.s., 1,340, A. W. Outerbridge, 28th
May.—Manila 25th May, Gen.—B. & S.
Triumph, Ger. s.s., 769, J. C. Hansen, 28th
May.—Haiphong and Hoibow 26th May,
—Pine and Gen.—H. & Co.
Victoria, Swed. s.s., 689, Thos. Ekert, 27th
May.—Hoibow 26th May, Rice.—Wallen
—& Co.

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.

Sumatra	at	Knowledge Dock.
Heim	"	" "
On Sang	"	" "
Loyal	"	" "
Asia	"	Cosmopolitan "

Ships Passed The Canal

20th April—*Astyanax*, *St. Patrick*, *Achilles*,
Antenor, *Namur*, *Palawan*, *Saxonia*, *Kam-*
Maru. 23rd April—*Cardinalskira*, *Nora*.
27th April—*Lutawo*, *Bennok*, *Bismarck*, *Der-*
wind, *Laertes*, *Sikhota*, 30th April—*Al-*
Abenga, *Albion*, *Albion*, *Albion*, *Maru*, *Kawach*,
Albion, *Albion*, *Albion*, *Albion*, *Albion*,
Albion, 7th May—*Patko*, *Calendinos*, *Glensk*,
Ping, *Sing*, *Stella*, *Calhoy*, 11th May—*Bun-*
dy, *Flintskira*, *Sumatra*, *Badouin*, *Parv-*
Prins *Regeel*, *Lutskold*, *Slam*, 14th May—
Goben, *Norman* *Prince*, *Vorwaart*, *Hittack*,
Mary, *Banlawer*, *Toupane*, *Sansui* *Maru*,
14th May—*Dencafon*, *Glenroy*, 18th May—
Parvint, *Katow*, 21st May—*Ernest* *Simon*,
Mallie, *Hyson*, *Milstone*, *Mary*, *Pak* *Ling*,
Sagitta, 25th May—*York*, *Palma*, *Banc*,
26th April—*at Home*, 20th April—*Yedd-*
Fromskiss, 21st April—*Nora*, 23rd April—
Tamba *Maru*, 27th April—*Macedonia*, *Ber-*
gluch, *Headly*, *Andalusia*, *Westphalia*, 30th
April—*Kistei*, *Nora*, 4th May—*Thordi*,
Achilles, 7th May—*Isab* *Mary*, *Laerte*,
Palawan, 11th May—*Dormus*, *Der-*
14th May—*Calendinos*, *Prins* *Ludwig*, 19th
May—*Pelso*, *Der-*, *Der-*, 21st May—*Goben*,
24th May—*Albenga*, *Flintskira*, *Illyria*, *Banc*,
Sagitta.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

A CODE Indicator & Type

point upwards to the North of the Colony.

2. **A CONE**
point upwards and **DRUM**
below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

3. **A DRUM** indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

4. A CONE point downwards and indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

6. A CONE
point down-
wards and
BALL below

indicates a Typhoon
to the South-West
of the Colony.

7: A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

8. **A CONE**
point upwards
and BARY



Indicates a Typhoon
to the North-West
of the Column.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from

Black Signal. Indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.
In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS AT INTERVALS

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. *Tamar*.

1. Three Lights Vertical; Green Green Green
Indicates that a typhoon is believed to

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green
indicates that a typhoon is believed to be

III. Three Lights etical, Red Green Red
Indicates that the wind may be expected to

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the

tion conveyed by this signal be

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset; and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

7, 20 March 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.
For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted.

Gap Rock.	Aberdeen.
Waglan.	Sau Ki Wan.
Stanley.	Hal Kung.
Cape Collinson.	Sha Tau Kok.

Tel Po.
This will indicate that there is a depression
somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm
Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Officers of the
Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the Light
houses.

F. G. Figg.

20-11-1947

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE PERCENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.				
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,000,000 \$150,000	\$2,006,734	{Final of £2 and bonus of \$/for 1908 @ ex 1/81=\$26.034	5 1/2 %	{ \$980 buyers London £90
National Bank of China, Limited	99,025	£7	£6	{ £4,000 £150,000	\$10,225	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$51 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$25,757 \$411,990 £195,000	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$107 1/2 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£1	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 303,747 Tls. 118,277	Tls. 160,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 104 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	18,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$200,000 \$108,448 £108,549 \$68,569	\$8,464,931	{Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907, and interim of \$30 for 1908	5 1/2 %	\$845 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	18,000	\$100	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$24,475 \$109,264	\$707,637	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$125 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	70,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$48,665 \$11,302	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$1 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$110 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,418,173	\$68,711	\$27 for 1907	8 %	\$345 sales
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$264,638	\$1,025	\$1 for 1906	...	\$11 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$264,638 \$99,067	Nil.	2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 %	\$36
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$250,000 \$607,500 \$79,428 \$25,344	\$20,379	Final of 1 1/2 making \$24 for 1908	7 1/2 %	\$32 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £25,000 £1,000,000	£23,755	{6/ for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16=\$5. 154	4 %	\$73 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1908	7 1/2 %	{ Tls. 52 1/2 buyers Tls. 53 sales 60 1/2 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £16,000	£61,817	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908	...	\$37 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$10,000 \$47,311	\$8	{ \$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1908 \$0.50	4 %	\$16 buyers
Faku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 98,000 Tls. 481,479 Tls. 44,100 Tls. 81,000 Tls. 7,000	Tls. 2,215	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 2 1/2 for 1908	11 %	Tls. 45 sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$150,000 \$56,848	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 %	\$145 sa. and s.
Yusen Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$135,833	\$3 for 1897	...	\$15 sellers
Yarak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,273	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.08	...	Tls. 260 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £175,000 £12,289	£11,556	{Interim of 1/6 (coupon No.12) for year ending 29.2.09	7 %	Tls. 17.20 b.
Riab Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	{ £4,873	Dr. £4,191	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents	...	\$9 1/2 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Newark (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$42,916	Dr. \$7,481	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$550,000 \$26,806 \$40,000	\$10,108	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	...	\$50 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$207,199 \$200,000	\$387,178	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908	11 1/2 %	\$68 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 13,748	{Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	6 %	Tls. 85 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	35,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 697,237 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 225,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 164 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 25,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5 1/2 %	Tls. 104 buyers
Motor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$30,000	Dr. 4,200	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	...	\$20 sales
Central Stores, Limited	50,121	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000	\$24,611	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	...	\$1

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Iscke	About SATURDAY, 29th May.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH" Capt. E. Malchow	WEDNESDAY, 2nd June, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ ROBERT LUITPOLD" Capt. H. Kirchner	About THURSDAY, 3rd June.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Iscke	FRIDAY, 18th June, 10 A.M.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Beginning of June.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1900.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	TOURANE	Lancelotti	7th June, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	POLYNESIE	Broc	8th June, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ARMAND BEHIC	Guionnet	21st June, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	SYDNEY	Rebuffat	22nd June, at 1 P.M.

Transhipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia, at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from 67/10/10 to 1/10/10.

Passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1900.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BARD" 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN" 1,900 tons, 14 knots.The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with electric light and fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoen, Canton, or to their Agents.

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1900.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating dock is capable of lifting 5,000 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 578, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Eds.

Liebers, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 25th, 1900.

To Let.

TO LET.

SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 74, Queen's Road, Central.

Apply to—

S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Princes Buildings.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1900.

TO LET.

NOS. 51, 52, & 53, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

Apply to—

HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1900.

TO LET.

NO. 3 MORRISON HILL. Entry about 1st proximo.

Apply to—

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1900.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1900.

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

No. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIPOW TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDINGS.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUM BUILDINGS, and No. 164, DES VORUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VORUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1900.

TO LET.

TWO AIRY ROOMS in a house on BELLIOS TERRACE, first row, entrance from Robinson Road. Moderate Rental. For particulars, apply to—

"HOUSEHOLDER,"
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1900.

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, DES VORUX ROAD, Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Thomas & Co.). Rents low.

Apply to—

THE COMPAGNIE DEPARTEMENT, E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1900.

TO LET.

ROOMS suitable for Offices in No. 10, ICE HOUSE STREET, in rear of David Sassoon & Co.'s premises.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1900.

BREEDING PEARLS.

The fancy that pearls may breed takes an interest of its own when we hear that Darwin was persuaded to glance at it. But it is still more attractive to the psychological point of view. The story is old, but eternally edifying on that account. No report of miracle can be rejected when personal credit and official standing declared, one after another, that pearls had multiplied in their hands, and called respectable witnesses to confirm the statement. We may know it cannot be true, but we must not tell them so. Dr. Denny wrote, very reasonably, "there is evidence of pearls actually formed here, in Singapore, sufficient to hang a man if the same testimony were produced in a case of murder; and that, after all, it is the nearest approach we can make to absolute proof." The fact is undeniable. When I heard of marvels, spiritualistic and other, attested by witnesses beyond suspicion, I recall this case with profit.

Dr. Denny took a post in the service of the Straits Government thirty years ago. He very soon heard of breeding pearls, and made inquiries. It was, and is, an article of faith among Malays, as little subject to question as the breeding of poultry. But Dr. Denny applied only to white residents. He heard of a lady who had made a pleasant supplement to her income for years by selling the produce of a pearl farm, so to call it. She could not be identified; unfortunately, but other experienced leopards turned up, willing to give all information. It is not every pearl which will breed—those most promising coming from Borneo and Java. But they are not distinguished by any signs visible or inherent. Professor Huxley himself was induced to analyse a breeding pearl, and he could find nothing whatever in its composition different from that of the ordinary species. But experience is the best judge.

Four or five of the right sort should be placed in a box upon a bed of silk cotton, with fifteen to thirty grains of white rice, uncooked, and the whole covered up with silk cotton, which is the produce of the Ceiba tree. Thus the deposit remains for twelve months or so. Some authorities hold that the box must not be touched; others think that a slight disturbance has no bad effect. If all goes well, objects resembling small seed pearls will be found in varying numbers when it is opened; also, the parent pearls will have grown larger—generally, not always. After another rest of six months or more new seeds should be discovered, and the first lot should still be growing. By this time, also, a singular phenomenon will be observed on the grains of rice. "A small circular bite seems to have been taken from the end of each." The number of seed pearls corresponds with the number of grains thus bitten.

Dr. Denny named the subject to his scientific colleague, Dr. Rowell, Principal Medical Officer at Singapore. "I could not have applied to a better authority," he says. Dr. Rowell introduced him to a number of competent persons. A lady had three breeding pearls given her. She then showed up according to directions, on July 17, 1874, and examined them, before witnesses, on July 14, 1875. "The three were considerably larger," and they had nine little ones—one or two the size of a pin's head, perfectly round. Every grain of rice showed that curious hollow. Of course, she shut the box again for further developments.

Mr. H. B. Woodford, apparently an official well known, deposed that breeding pearls are almost always spherical but they take an oval form, more or less irregular, during pregnancy. Moreover, they show layers of scales visible to the naked eye. Mr. Woodford calculated that a pearl-baby grows four times its original bulk in eight years—that is, reaches one-sixth of an inch diameter; though he had known a case when one-fourth of an inch was reached in the same time.

The most striking evidence was that of a lady so long resident in the Straits that she began operations twenty years before, and she was able to show Dr. Denny the outcome of her operations during that time. He saw more than a hundred and twenty pearls, varying from a speck to a size "large enough for use in certain descriptions of jewellery," the offspring of five mothers. Every grain of rice was mutilated, as if some beetle had gnawed away the tip.

What are we to say to these categorical statements? That so many individuals of responsible position should have combined to tell wilful falsehoods is grotesque, but not less absurd if the supposition that they were making a fool of the inquirer. Their doings had been public talk for years; every one in Singapore knew of them. The only reasonable explanation is a practical joke, played by some member of each household. But, as Dr. Denny points out, it is not to be believed that a hoax so elaborate could have been maintained for such a length of time, in so many houses, without suspicion. I have no suggestion to make, unless that the babies were not pearls at all, which again seems hardly credible. But we may cease to wonder that Darwin made inquiry when Dr. Denny published his remarkable statement in the *Royal Asiatic Society's Journal*; it does not follow that he believed in the breeding of pearls. The late Admiral Keppel and the first Rajah Brooke are said to have tried the experiment.—Frederick Boyce in *Pall Mall Gazette*.

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Hongkong, 10th March, 1900.

Intimation.

TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of 1. Revenue Farms in the State of North Borneo, from the 1st January, 1901, as set out hereunder.

REVENUE FARMS IN THE STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

1. In making arrangements for the leasing of the Farms for the next Farm period of 1901, 1911 and 1921, the Government reserves to itself the right of vesting the Farms (as provided in the Proclamations "concerned" as named in Schedule A appended) in any person, by public or private sale as may be thought fit.

Subject to the above reservation it is hereby notified that tenders will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Governor, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st day of October, 1900, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms described below for a period of one, two or three years commencing on the 1st January, 1901.

2. Any person either, for himself alone or for himself and others, may, either in person or by agent duly accredited in writing, on any day prior to the said noon of the 1st October next, submit to the said Secretary at Sandakan, any tender he may think fit for all or any of the Farms, provided such tender is in conformity with the terms of tendering hereinafter set out and fulfils all the conditions required of the Farmer.

All tenders so made will (except at the express wish of the tenderer to the contrary) be received and treated by the Government as strictly confidential.

On receiving any such tender, Government reserves to itself the right of deciding whether it shall be considered or not.

If Government decides not to consider the tender, it will be returned to the tenderer under sealed cover.

All tenders accepted for consideration by Government will be, in the first instance, retained by Government for further consideration with the tenders handed in on 1st October, 1900, which will be opened at noon on that date, after which the successful tenderer will be selected.

The Farms, above referred to, are—

(a) BRITISH NORTH BORNEO—Opium, Spirit, Gambling and Pawn-broking, as follows:—

(i) in one concession for the whole State.

(ii) in one concession for any of the following Districts of the State, the limits named including the interior territory watered by the rivers within the limits given respectively:—

(1) SANDAKAN DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kibatangan River and on the other by the true right watershed of the Paitan River.

(2) KUDAT DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Paitan River and on the other by the true right watershed of the Pindasan River.

(3) WEST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Pindasan River and on the other by the northern boundary of Province of Clarke.

(4) EAST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kibatangan River and on the other by the Dutch Boundary on the South at Brocken Point.

(5) PROVINCE CLARKE—being the Territory between Batu-Batu and the Lawas northern watershed.

4. The attention of those desirous of tendering is drawn to the following terms:—

(a) The tenderer must state his tender the annual sum offered for the Farm, rent for the three years 1901, 1911 and 1921 a different sum may be offered for the first, second and third years respectively. The tenderer must also clearly state the proportion of the amount Rent to be allotted to each separate Farm.

(b) The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender, and reserves to itself the right of making any arrangements it may deem advisable as regards the letting of the Farms.

(c) Each tenderer should specify in full, in English, and in the vernacular language, the names, residences and occupations of the persons tendering, and similar information regarding any security or any partner that the tenderer wishes to propose.

(d) The successful tenderer will be called upon to enter into a contract under the provisions of the Proclamations named in Schedule A appended.

(e) Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms may be seen on application at the Office of the said Secretary at Sandakan, or of Messrs. Guthrie & Co., at Singapore, or of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., at Hongkong.

(f) The successful tenderer will be required to deposit with the Finance Commissioner, Sandakan, security to the value of three months' Farm rent by means of a deposit of money to the amount of one month's Farm rent, and of title deeds to the amount of two months' Farm rent.

(g) The retail rates for Opium fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1901, 1911 and 1921 are those specified below:—

Per catty of Opium:—

1st quality, 1901, 1911, 1921, \$2.40

2nd quality, 1901, 1911, 1921, 0.35

3rd quality, 1901, 1911, 1921, 0.15

4th quality, 1901, 1911, 1921, 0.05

5th quality, 1901, 1911, 1921, 0.01

(h) The Opium Farmer is responsible for seeing that Chanda is not sold by retail at the Opium Farm or at the Opium Farm shops at prices higher than those fixed by Government and named above (g).

(i) The Opium and Spirit Farmer may fix their own prices for supplying the Opium and Spirit Farm Shops wholesale with Chanda and Spirit.

(j) During the continuance of the Farm period, the Opium and Spirit Farmer will be entitled to the use of a Trade-mark (to be approved by Government) to be affixed to any Opium or Chanda prepared by them, and to any vessel containing Spirit for sale.

(k) As soon as the new Farmers have been appointed by the Government, they will be required to submit in writing to the Secretary to the Governor at Sandakan a Schedule showing full particulars as to the Title Deeds they propose to deposit with the Government as security for the said two months' Farm rent. If these are considered satisfactory, the new Farmers will be required to execute a mortgage of the property to the Government as provided for by law.

(l) The Farmer for the West Coast may be required to rent certain Farm buildings at Sandakan.

(m) The following Proclamations govern the conduct of the Farms in B. N. Borneo viz:—

SCHEDULE A.

The Opium Proclamation No. 16 of 1901 as amended by No. 7 of 1902.

The Liquors Proclamation No. 17 of 1901.

The Pawnbrokers Proclamation No. 14 of 1902 as amended by No. 1 of 1903, and No. 3 of 1904.

The Gambling Proclamation No. 8 of 1901.

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Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE FUSHUN COLLIERIES.

JAPAN UNWILLING TO PART WITH.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po,"]

Peking, 27th May.

Japan is opposed to China redeeming the Fushun Collieries. Even if China should claim half of the mines, Japan would not agree to it.

HANKOW-CHENG TU RAILWAY.

THE LOAN AGREEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po,"]

Peking, 27th May.

Rumour has it that the agreement for the loan for the construction of the Hankow-Chengtu Railway has been signed.

As a matter of fact, the report is incorrect.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

EXPANSION IN N.W. YORK.

An item of current intelligence that will interest a great many of the readers of this paper in different parts of the world, says the *Commercial and Financial World*, dated New York, the 17th ult., is to the effect that the New York branch of the great Japanese financial institution—the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, will move by Saturday, April 24, from Nos. 63 and 65 Wall Street, to the new building of the National City Bank, where it will have at least twice as much room as heretofore and far better facilities of every kind.

This bank was organized in 1880, nearly thirty years ago, and in the same year a New York branch was opened in a small office on Warren Street. A few years later a removal was made to No. 60 Wall Street, and ten years ago the office now occupied were taken. Of late the business of the bank has been growing at such a rate that more room became absolutely necessary, and this has been found in the new and splendid building at endy mentioned. Here the bank will have as fine banking offices as any institution in this country. No expense is being spared in the fitting and equipping of the rooms. The wood work is of mahogany, and there are marble and brass trimmings and railings, etc.

The General Eastern Agent of this bank is Mr. K. J. Imanishi, and Mr. K. Ichimiyama is associated with him as Sub-Agent.

The paid-up capital of this bank is Yen 24,000,000, or about \$2,000,000 in American money; and reserve funds are stated at Yen 15,000,000. The balance sheet for the year ended December 31st, 1938, shows resources of Yen 24,498,108. The bank pays its stockholders regular dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

CHINESE BURIALS.

WESTERN CURIOSITY OVER A FAR EASTERN CUSTOM.

A Chinese burial is not a rare occurrence at Cardiff, where there is a large colony of Asiatics. It was reported at a meeting of the Cardiff Burial Board on the 26th ult. that quite an invasion of the cemetery was made recently by Chinese, who appeared in great numbers, bringing fruit, sweets, oranges, and a roasted pig, to place on the graves of fellow Celestials whose hard fate it has been to die in the remote Western island of Britain.

It is an annual custom to thus assemble, and it led on the last occasion to considerable damage being done to graves by the crowd of onlookers, who pushed and jostled to get to the front.

The Chinese, it was explained, if left to themselves, would cause no damage.

CIVIL SERVICE CRICKET CLUB.

PROGRAMME OF SPORTS.

The Civil Service Cricket Club will hold a programme of sports at Happy Valley on Monday, May 31st (White-Monday), commencing at 2.30 p.m. Mrs. F. W. Clark has kindly consented to present the prizes. The programme is as follows:—

- 1.—BOYS' FLAT RACE. (Handicap, over 7 years.)
- 2.—LADIES' EGG AND SPOON RACE. (Scratch.)
- 3.—GIRLS' FLAT RACE. (Handicap.)
- 4.—120 YARDS FLAT RACE. (Handicap, open to all members.)
- 5.—BONA FIDE CLUB VISITORS' FLAT RACE. (Handicap, Civil Servants ineligible to compete.)
- 6.—POTATO RACE. (For Members under 37 yrs. of age.)
- 7.—100 YARDS LADIES' NOMINATION RACE. (Scratch.)
- 8.—THREE LEGGED RACE. (Scratch. Draw for partners.)
- 9.—BOYS' FLAT RACE. (Handicap, under 7 years.)
- 10.—SLACK RACE. (Scratch.)
- 11.—GIRLS' SKIPPING RACE. (Handicap.)
- 12.—VETERANS' FLAT RACE. (Handicap, 37 years of age and over.)
- 13.—LADIES AND GENTS' DRIVING RACE. (Draw for Partners.)
- 14.—WHEELBARROW RACE. (Scratch. Draw for Partners.)
- 15.—EGG AND SPOON RACE. Scratch. Married versus Single Teams.)

The students of the Tokio Higher Commercial School, who went on strike because a Commercial Chair was instituted at the Tokio University, are returning to school, unconditionally.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB V. THE HONGKONG GARRISON.

The match between the Shanghai Cricket Club and the Hongkong Garrison had been originally arranged to take place to-day and to-morrow, but immediately after the arrival of the visiting team by the C. N. S. *Chinshu* yesterday morning, it was decided to begin the match at 11.30 a.m. that day, reports the *N. C. D. News* of 25th inst. There was little time in which to acquaint the general public with the change in the programme and there were therefore few spectators present at the Cricket Ground when the match began. There was a better attendance during the afternoon and the ladies' tent and the Pavilion were fairly well filled, but the attendance on the whole was little in excess of that which is seen at a first-class local Inter-Club fixture.

The home team were lucky to win the toss, for the wicket favoured the batsmen and it was not at all surprising that the scoring was "tall." Yet an aggregate of 419 runs for the loss of fourteen wickets must be almost a record, if not for one day's cricket, at any rate for little more than five hours' play, in Shanghai. For their large total of 294 runs, the home team were chiefly indebted to Humphreys and Walker, but it must be admitted that the bowling on both sides was strong and the bowling and fielding were of very moderate quality.

The arrangements made for the accommodation of the members of the Cricket Club were perfect, but the tents were by no means fully occupied and the outside public would have appreciated better seating accommodation. Capt. W. H. Dent and Mr. A. S. Aston fulfilled the duties of umpires efficiently and with satisfaction to both teams, and the scorers—Messrs. C. W. Porter and H. M. Gordon—deserve equal credit. Messrs. W. L. Gerrard and W. P. Gregory were in charge of the printing press and throughout the day were most prompt and energetic in supplying the spectators with cards showing "the full score up to the present moment and the order of going in."

Details of the play are as follows:—L. Walker, the captain of the Shanghai Cricket Club, had the good fortune to win the toss and, naturally, elected to take first knock on a wicket which was hard and fast and in favour of the batsmen. At 11.50 a.m. the visitors took the field and were enthusiastically cheered by the small band of spectators which had then assembled. A couple of minutes later, Shanghai's first batsman—Capt. Barrett and R. N. Anderson—went out and also met with a good reception. Capt. Barrett opened the bowling to Anderson from the South end of the crease, and his third delivery was steered through the slips for three, while Barrett scored a couple to square leg from the next ball. Capt. Garrett, who is a slow bowler of the enticing type and who breaks both ways, took up the attack from the Pavilion end and Anderson drove his first ball—a full toss—past cover to the off boundary.

The next ball from Capt. Garrett was short pitched and this too was cut past cover point to the boundary, while the last two balls of the over, resulted in "singles" to each batsman. Three runs came from Capt. Barrett's next over and then after a four-by-five of Capt. Garrett, Capt. Barrett off-drove the same bowler for four and immediately afterwards acquired a three through a mistake in the field. A single to each batsman sent up the 30 and during the next few overs singles were the order of the day. Capt. Garrett was pitching his bowling rather too far up the crease, but his deliveries were difficult to score from. At length Capt. Barrett got Baird to the boundary with a lofty drive over cover-point's head, which was almost a chance, and supplemented this with a single through the slips, and Anderson cut the last ball of this over past point for four, sending up the forty. The next feature of interest was a hot chance to point, given by Anderson off Baird, which the fielder, however, failed to hold. With the score at 44, Garrett resigned the bowling at the Pavilion end in favour of D. K. Anderson, whose second delivery was snickered by his namesake through the slips for three. This was almost a chance, but did not touch the fingers of either wicket-keeper or slips. In Baird's next over Anderson was almost bowled, the ball just missing the stumps, and he signified his appreciation of his escape by glancing the next delivery from the same bowler to the leg for three. This stroke caused the 50 to be hoisted after exactly half-an-hour's play. Capt. Barrett made a beautiful straight drive off Baird, but the ball knocked one of the opposite stumps out of the ground and what would otherwise have been a boundary resulted in a single. Anderson also drove Capt. Baird for a single and the last ball of the over just cleared Capt. Barrett's stumps. At this stage Anderson found his length and bowled particularly well. He beat Anderson (Shanghai) three times in succession, and from the fifth ball of the over the batsman was neatly caught at short slip by Baird (53-1-29). The retiring batsman had played good forcing cricket until the over which saw his dismissal, and his innings was marred only by a chance to point. Moore's joined Capt. Barrett, but the partnership was of short duration as without addition to the total Capt. Barrett was put I-b-w. to Baird (53-1-24). Capt. Barrett had played careful cricket for his score of 74; but had not had time to settle down to his usual game and at times seemed far from happy when opposed to the breaks of Capt. Garrett. With A. E. Lanning and W. H. Moule associated a long stand was expected, but the spectators were doomed to disappointment. Lanning opened with a three past third man off Baird but for a time the scorers were not troubled by any great extent, Anderson sending down three maiden overs in succession. Moore got Baird to leg for a single and a trio but had apparently little liking for the bowling of Anderson and was well taken at the wicket off that bowler when the total had reached 61 (6-3-4). Humphreys was next man in, and he and Lanning made a splendid stand for the fourth wicket. Humphreys opened his account

with an off-drive for a brace off Anderson, and then, Bagnall, a fast off-break bowler, relieved Baird at the South end. In his first over, Bagnall came in for considerable punishment. His first ball went to the boundary for a four-by-five, the second was beautifully cut by Lanning to the boundary, past point, and the last delivery of the over, suffered a similar fate. Humphreys also hit out well, but made several risky strokes, and when the tiffin interval arrived the total stood at 77 for three wickets, Lanning being not out with 16 to his credit and Humphreys, not out, 4.

On resuming at 2.5 p.m., Anderson was entrusted with the attack from the Pavilion end, opposed by Humphreys, and the latter at once gave a sample of his hitting power by dispatching the bowler to the screen for four, which he followed up with a slick to leg for a single. Capt. Baird bowled from the South end, and Humphreys obtained a five from his first delivery—one from a stroke to cover and four from an overhump—sending the score up to 90. While Lanning was content to play steady cricket, Humphreys hit out with remarkable energy and scored at a terrific rate. Ten minutes after the resumption Humphreys caused the century to be hoisted with a strong pull off Baird to the deep-field boundary, and immediately afterwards Lanning was applauded for a pretty off drive for four off Anderson and Humphreys for another pull for four to the on boundary. With the total at 110, Humphreys gave a chance to short slip, but the opportunity to dismiss him was not taken advantage of and the ball travelled to the Pavilion end for four. In the same over Humphreys made a couple of risky strokes, but the ball fell out of danger and the batsman acquired two runs in each case. This tent up the 120 and since the tiffin interval more than forty runs had been scored in less than fifteen minutes. At 124 runs bowled from the Pavilion end in place of Anderson and at this point Bagnall was frequently applauded for clever fielding at cover point. A second change in the bowling was made by Bagnall relieving Baird at the South end, but still the score mounted quickly. Immediately after the 130 had appeared on the board, Humphreys aroused enthusiasm by driving lines over the tape, close to the screen. Both Lanning and Bagnall were pitching short, a fact of which Humphreys did not fail to take advantage and after half-an-hour's play the total had been increased by 75 runs. In the course of one over from Bagnall, Humphreys had a couple of narrow escapes. As a result of a bad stroke of a bumping short pitched ball, he gave a very easy chance to second slip, and the succeeding ball, which was of better length and broke in just topped the bail. After the 150 had been passed, Lanning began to hit more freely and made the most of a full toss from Bagnall, which he dispatched to the leg boundary. The hot sun was beginning to tell on both batters and bowlers and at this stage of the game the fielding was woefully slack. At 162 Humphreys gave another simple chance to point, but the ball went through the fielder's hands and fell to the ground. A change came which Capt. Garrett was given another chance with the ball at the South end. The slow breaks of the new bowler completely puzzled the batsmen for a time and the fielding improved, Bagnall again being very conspicuous at cover-point. In Garrett's first over, Lanning placed a very simple catch into the hands of Baird, at mid-off and retired with 36 to his credit compiled by correct and attractive cricket (163-4-36). With Walker as partner, Humphreys again began to hit out and the spectators were delighted to see him hit two deliveries from Lanning over the tape—the first one against the sighting screen and the next on to the path in front of the Golf Club. At 180 Baird took the ball from Lanning at the Pavilion end, but Humphreys treated his deliveries with scant respect and showed his appreciation of the change by making another drive over the ropes and supplementing this stroke with an off-drive for a brace. In the next over, Humphreys fell a victim to the wiles of Capt. Garrett and was smartly stumped by Green (163-5-57). Humphreys' score of 77 runs was acquired by sparkling and forceful cricket and it is many years since we have seen such brilliant and powerful hitting in a first-class match in Shanghai. Many of his strokes were beautifully timed and his driving was particularly good. On the other hand some of his strokes were crude and he was lucky in that he was missed on three occasions and at other times some of his mis-hits fell out of danger. His partnership with A. E. Lanning added 101 runs to the total and that with Walker 29 runs, while between the resumption after tiffin and his dismissal the score was increased by 115 runs. V. H. Lanning was next in, but before he could score was clean bowled by a well-placed off break from Capt. Garrett (193-6-60). Moore then partnered Walker, but shaped badly to the bowling of Baird and Garrett and after scoring half a dozen runs, was caught at mid-on by Capt. Brierley from the bowling of Garrett immediately after the second century had been hoisted (195-7-6). Dew was next in but he also showed far too much respect for the bowling and after adding six to the total was stumped by Green off Capt. Garrett's bowling. In the meantime Walker had been playing good cricket and had found a knack of placing Garrett's deliveries past cover-point, so that the total had now reached 219. Billing shaped very awkwardly to Garrett's shows for some time after his arrival, but fared better against Baird and at 220 the latter was relieved by Anderson. The change had the effect of keeping down the runs, but no separation was effected and Billing gradually played himself in. For a time Walker was responsible for the lion's share of the runs, which came very slowly, however. For a long time the only stroke of importance was a straight drive for four by Billing off Anderson, which sent up 240, but soon afterwards both batsmen began to hit out more freely and though several changes in the bowling were tried the score had mounted up to 280 before Walker was bowled by a leg-break from Garrett (280-9-55). Walker played at

active cricket for his score of 55. His last stroke was past cover, and the majority of his runs were made in front of the wicket. He was one of the few of the Shanghai batsmen who did not treat Capt. Garrett's bowling with too much respect. A. G. Carruthers was whipper-in and began steadily. After watching Billing's place to the off boundary for four, Harrison opened his account with a single and played quiet but steady cricket until after scoring six runs he placed an off break from Garrett into the hands of Greenway at point (29-10-6). Billing carried out his bat for a score of 31 runs. In the early part of his innings he shaped very badly and seemed most uncomfortable when facing Garrett. Later in the innings he acquired confidence and made some splendid straight drives from the bowling of Lanning, Baird and Anderson.

The bowling of the visitors was very moderate and during the greater part of the innings the fielding was very slack, though at times there was some brilliant individual work. Still, missed catches and misfielding, accounted for at least one third of Shanghai's total. In the bowling department, Garrett failed to find a length when first tried, but despite this fact often had the batsman "stuck up" and at any rate kept down the runs. Baird and Anderson bowled really well before the tiffin interval, but in the afternoon they were treated with scant consideration by Humphreys and Lanning and were kept on too long. From the moment that Capt. Garrett got a second chance he did splendid work and constantly had the batsmen in difficulties, and his analysis for the first innings was 20 overs, no maidens, seven wickets, 82 runs. Anderson was second best, with two wickets for 46 runs, and the remaining wicket fell to Baird at a cost of 81 runs. When stumps were drawn at 6.30 p.m., the Hongkong Garrison had scored 155 runs for the loss of four wickets. Capt. Garrett was undefeated, with 68 runs to his credit, while Capt. Baird contributed 46 and Mr. H. W. Green 27. At one stage the visitors had lost two wickets for 11 runs, but afterwards made a splendid recovery and completely mastered the bowling.

COMMERCIAL YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 28th inst., Messrs. Phiroze & Co. write:—

Our last circular was dated the 14th inst. The yarn market throughout the fortnight, with an unvarying exchange, has kept steady. Business, which has transpired, has been done for immediate requirements only. Clearances have not been quite as brisk during the past two weeks as we have been accustomed to during the preceding periods. This slight lull might have been expected from anticipations foreshadowed in our last in the fact of the floods overtaking the North and West River districts, a calamity which, at one time, also threatened the Im-peng district, in the Fukien province, the latter having formed an excellent outlet for Bombay yarns. Rains have fallen intermittently again during the period under review, and at this writing advices from the interior are encouraging in that the impending disaster has fortunately been averted.

No. 200—A moderate business was done. No. 166—A limited business transpired. No. 81—Not in much inquiry. No. 66—Selected threads are still wanted. Market closes steady. Sales:—25 bales of No. 66, 1,325 bales of No. 104, 350 bales of No. 124, 150 bales of No. 166, and 375 bales of No. 200; in all about 2,425 bales. Arrivals:—Per steamers *Socotra*, *Kutang*, *Ferdinand*, *Takashi*, *Maru*, *A. Apur*, and *Delhi* of about 16,000 bales. Unsold Stock:—About 17,000 bales. Uncleared Stock:—About 11,000 bales. Exchange:—We quote to-day as follows:—India T. T. at Rs. 132½ per cent. Demand " " 133½ " London T. T. " Sh. 1.9 3/16d = \$ Demand " " 1.6 1/8d = \$ Shanghai " " Tls. 74½ = \$100. Silver " " 24½ per oz.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write this afternoon:—

"The market continues to show a hardening tendency, and there appears to be plenty of money for investment. Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks weakened slightly to 97½, at which rate a few shares were sold, but are again stronger with buyers at 98½. The London rate is unchanged at 49½. Marine Insurance:—Sales of Cantons have been effected during the early part of the week at 51½. North China's continue firm with buyers at Tls. 204. Unions are steady at 33½. Yangtze are probably sold at 52½. Fire Insurance:—China Fires have further risen to 110, at which rate they are in request. Hongkong Fires have not fluctuated, and after sales at 54½, rule fairly steady. Shipping:—Sellers of China and Manilla prevail at 51. Doglases continue quiet at 56. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have improved to 53, after sales at 53½. Indo-China have ruled firm during the week, but we have heard of no business taking place in the stock. Shell Transports have also been in favour, and buyers have offered 60½. Star Ferries (old) have been in demand, and are wanted at 52½. The new shares can be sold at 51½. Refineries:—China Sugar remain steady at 14½, several sales having taken place at this rate. Luxons are now on offer at 15, but there are absolutely no buyers. Perak Sugars have experienced another sharp rise in the North having sprung from Tls. 100 to Tls. 260, at which latter rate they are inquired for. Mining:—Chinese Engineering continue in demand at Tls. 17½. Raibs have eased down to 51, but there are buyers at the rate. Docks, Wharves, and Godowns—Kowloon Wharves have more than maintained their position during the week and at the close are wanted at Tls. 160 during the early part of the week, but have since recovered and sales have been effected at Tls. 164. Lands, Hotels and Buildings:—Anglo-French Lands are firm in the North at Tls. 104, and Central Stores at 519. Hongkong Hotels are quiet at 57 for the old shares ex new issue, and 54½ for the new shares. Hongkong Lands are firm and wanted at the improved rate of 508. Humphreys Estates have strong inquiries and buyers have offered as high as 59, without inducing sellers. Cotton Mills:—Hongkong Cottons are neglected at 38½. Ewos are offering at Tls. 122. According to latest mail advices to hand, we make the following changes in other Northern Stocks under this heading: Internationals, Tls. 89 sellers. Lau Kung Mows, Tls. 110 sellers. Sdy Chees, Tls. 400 sellers. Miscellaneous:—China Borates have again found buyers at 51½. Owing to the reported sale of the Canton property, China Light and Powers have been in good request and have been taken off the market at various rates up to 57½. China Providents are firm and have inquiries at 50½. Green Island Cement have changed hands in small lots at 58.90 and 58.80 and there are more sellers at the former rate. Union Waterworks continue in demand at 510½. William Powells have been sold at 54. Sales of Hongkong Electric have taken place at 59, and at the close there are buyers at 58½. Langkats have declined to Tls. 11, 10, with buyers. A sharp rise in Sumatras has taken place, and buyers prevail at Tls. 166. Exchange:—The Bank's selling rate on London is 1/9½ on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74½. Dividends Payable:—Peak Tramways dividend of 80 cents on old shares and 8 cents on new shares for year ending 30th April, 1909, payable to-morrow. Watsons—Final div. of 37½ cents per share for year ending 31st Dec. 1908, payable to-morrow. Langkats—Second interim div. of Tls. 12½ for 3/4 1909, payable in Shanghai on the 15th June. Forward Settlements:—The following dates have been fixed by the Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong for Forward Settlements:—May Settlement 31st May, June 29th June, July 30th July, August 30th August, September 29th September, October 29th October.

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE SECOND MEETING of the Season will be held at Happy Valley, TO-MORROW, the 29th inst., commencing at 3.30 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-price. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

C. GORDON MACKIE, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1909. [450]

IT is hereby notified that the portion of the QUEEN'S RECREATION GROUND, known as the Polo Ground, will be CLOSED for repairs from the 1st June proximo until the 31st July inclusive.

P. N. H. JONES, Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department, Hongkong, 28th May, 1909. [451]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship.

"ISTRIA," Captain Roubé, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be loaded at Consignees' risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th prox., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd prox., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1909. [452]

CHARGEURS-REUNIS.

(FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

REGULAR FRUIT SERVICE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU, CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS-REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT to SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route thus affording a fast regular cargo-boat service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

THE Steamship.

"AMIRAL FOURICHON" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO and other above destinations on or about the 20th July, 1909.

For further particulars apply to MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, Agents at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1909. [453]

tion during the week and at the close are wanted at 59. Whampoa Docks have recovered a little and can be placed at \$ 8, while a sale at \$70 is reported. Shanghai Docks have strengthened to Tls. 85, at which rate they can be placed. Hongkong Wharves dropped to Tls. 160 during the early part of the week, but have since recovered and sales have been effected at Tls. 164.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings:—Anglo-French Lands are firm in the North at Tls. 104, and Central Stores at 519. Hongkong Hotels are quiet at 57 for the old shares ex new issue, and 54½ for the new shares. Hongkong Lands are firm and wanted at the improved rate of 508. Humphreys Estates have strong inquiries and buyers have offered as high as 59, without inducing sellers.

Cotton Mills:—Hongkong Cottons are neglected at 38½. Ewos are offering at Tls. 122. According to latest mail advices to hand, we make the following changes in other Northern Stocks under this heading: Internationals, Tls. 89 sellers. Lau Kung Mows, Tls. 110 sellers. Sdy Chees, Tls. 400 sellers. Miscellaneous:—China Borates have again found buyers at 51½. Owing to the reported sale of the Canton property, China Light and Powers have been in good request and have been taken off the market at various rates up to 57½. China Providents are firm and have inquiries at 50½. Green Island Cement have changed hands in small lots at 58.90 and 58.80 and there are more sellers at the former rate. Union Waterworks continue in demand at 510½. William Powells have been sold at 54. Sales of Hongkong Electric have taken place at 59, and at the close there are buyers at 58½. Langkats have declined to Tls. 11, 10, with buyers. A sharp rise in Sumatras has taken place, and buyers prevail at Tls. 166.

Exchange:—The Bank's selling rate on London is 1/9½ on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74½.

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Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER. SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec. (Subject to alteration). Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, JULY 12TH.	ALLAN LINE FRIDAY, JULY 9TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JULY 3RD.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, JULY 30TH.
"MONTEAGLE" WEDNESDAY, JULY 14TH.	
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, JULY 24TH.	ALLAN LINE FRIDAY, AUG. 10TH.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, via Canada, Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port 143.

Via New York 145.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent.

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SINGAPORE and SOERABAYA	ONSANG	MONDAY, 31st May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHOYANG	TUESDAY, 1st June, Noon.
TIENSIN, TUNGTAU & CHEFOO	CHEONGSHING	TUESDAY, 1st June, Noon.
Kobe	HINSANG	FRIDAY, 4th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, 4th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, Kobe	FOOKSANG	MONDAY, 7th June, Noon.
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALUTTA	KUTSANG	TUESDAY, 15th June, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 Days).

The steamers "Kutang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily 1st class berth is also provided.

Passengers have superior accommodations for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 61.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	20th	May	4 P.M.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"HYOKIANG"	20th	May
SHANGHAI	"ANHU"	30th	May
MANILA	"KAIKONG"	1st	June
CHIO & FUJIAN	"KAIKONG"	1st	June
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"KAIKONG"	1st	June
SHANGHAI	"KAIKONG"	1st	June
SHANGHAI	"KAIKONG"	1st	June
SHANGHAI	"KAIKONG"	1st	June
MANILA	"KAIKONG"	1st	June
MANILA	"KAIKONG"	1st	June
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"KAIKONG"	1st	June

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports, DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chienan, Linan, Chingnan) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These steamers land passengers in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares including wines—single \$40, return \$70.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1909.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon staterooms—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardesses carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBL	2540	R. W. Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 29th May, at Noon.
ZAFIRO	1540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 5th June, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

Head Office, 22nd May.

Shipping—Steamers.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. HONGKONG MARU	6,000 tons gross	Sail 1st June, 1909, at Noon.
S.S. MANSHU MARU	5,000 "	1st July, 1909, at Noon.
S.S. AMERICA MARU	5,000 "	30th Aug., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	6,000 "	30th Oct., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. MANSHU MARU	5,000 "	30th Dec., 1909, at Noon.

For particulars, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Yok Building.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA, VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
Overseer	6,332	Shotton	3rd June
Ocean	4,657	F. W. Davies	1st July
Kumari	6,332	J. Matheson	29th July
Aymara	4,657	J. Boyd	26th Aug.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 20th May, 1909.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship.

"SEGUIRA."

Captain Hayes, will be despatched as above on or about 8th prox.

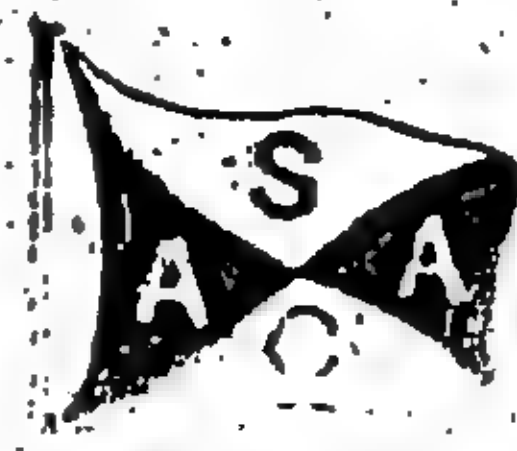
The attention of passengers is drawn to the excellent accommodation provided by this vessel. She is fitted throughout with Electric Light and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1909.

HONGKONG—BOSTON—NEW YORK.



AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

S.S. "INDRANI" On 16th June, 1909.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1909.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR NEW YORK:

S.S. "PATHAN" About 22nd June.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1909.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Trip Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. E. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. R. S. CROWN.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These fine Steamers, owned by Chinese capitalists and Officer by Europeans, are second to none on the River. Excellent accommodation for eighteen First Class Passengers. The Steamers are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in State Rooms.

Passage Fare—Single Journey—\$4.

Meals included—\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Wharves Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YOUNG ON S.S. CO., LD.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.

W. R. O'Connell & Co. West.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1909.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 27th May, 1909, 100 cts. per 5 Mts.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B.

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk

" Roast—Shlu

" Breast—Ngau Lam

" Soup, Tong Yuk

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa

" Sirloin—Ngau Lan

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chausung

" Sallocks Brakes—Know per set

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li

" Head—Ngau Tan

" Heart—Ngau Sum

" Lump, Salt—Ngau Kin

" Feet—Ngau Keok

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu

" Tail—Ngau Mei

" Liver—Ngau Con

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To

" Galves Head and Feet—Ngau Chai

" Head—Mei Lung Pa B.

" Matton Chop—Young Pai Kwat

" Leg—Young Pai

" Shoulder—Young Shau

" Pig's Chilling—Chi Cheong

" Brains—Chi Know

" Feet—Chi Keok

" Fry—Chi Ohak

" Head—Chi Tau

" Heart—Chi Sum

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu

" Liver—Chi Kon

" Pork Chop—Chi Pai Kwat

" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk

" Leg—Chu Pai

" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau

" Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau

" Keok

" Heart—Young Sum

" Kidneys—Young Yiu

" Liver—Young Con

" Sucking Pig, To Order—Chu Chai

" Sops Beef—Sang Ngau Yau

" Matton—Sang Young Yau

" Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong

POULTRY.

Chickens—Kai Chai

" Capons, Large, Small—Shi Kai

" Ducks—Ap

" Doves—Pan Kau

" Eggs, Hen—Kai Tai

" Fowls, Canton—Kai Tai

" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai

" Geese—Ngo

" Goslings, Large—Shang Hoi Yau

" Nge

" Goose Deer—Wong Keng

" Hare—Tu Chai

" Partridge—Che Khoo

" Pheasant—Shan Kai

" Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup

" Holow—Hollow Pak Kup

" Quail—Um Chon

" Snipe—Wo Fa Chok

" Snipe—Shi Chai

" Turkey, Cock—Yi Kai Kung

" Hen—Na

" Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sul-pai

" Teal, Shanghai, Sul-pai

" Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sul

" Ap

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu

" Bream—Bin Yu

" Canton Fish Water Fish—Hoi Shu Yu

" Carp—Li Yu

" Catfish—Chik Yu

" Godfish—Mas Yu

" Crab—Hoi

" Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu

" Dab—Sa Mang Yu

" Dace—Wong Mei Lun

" Dog Fish—Tui To Yu

" Kala, Congor—Hal Ma Yu

" Fresh Water—Tan Sui Yu

" Yellow—Wong Shu

" Frog—Tui Kai

" Garoupa—Sak Pan

" Gudgeon—Sak Kup Yu

" Herring—Tui Pak

" Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu

" Labrus—Wong Yu Yu

" Loach—Wu Yu

" Lobster—Lung He

" Mackerel—Chi Yu

" Monk Fish—Mon Yu

" Mullet—Chi Yu

" Oyster—Sang Hoo

" Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu

" Pechi—Tan Loo

" Pike—Fa Pau Poong

" Plalce—Pan Yu

" Pomfret, Black—Hak Cheung

" Pomfret, White—Pak Cheung

" Prawns—Ming He

" Ray—Fa Pa Yu

" Rock Fish—Sak Kan Kung

" Roach—Chu Yu

" Salmon, (Glen), fresh water—Ma Yu

FRUITS.

Cents.

Shark—Sa Yu

Skate—Po Yu

Shrimps—Ha

Snapper—Lap Yu

Soles—Tat Sa Yu

Tench—Wan Yu

Turbot—Cho How Yu

Turtles, small, fresh water—Kook Yu

White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai

Almond—Hung Yau

Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping

" (Chefoo)—Tin Chan Ping

" (Chefoo)—Tin Chan Ping

" Small—Hoi Tong

" Custard—Fan Lai Chai

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng

" (bitter), Macao—Sang Heng Chai

Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut

Intimation.

Powell's

Furnishing
Department
**ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.**
(FIRST FLOOR)

CHINA.

We are now showing our new
"ART" TOILET SETS in four
lustrous art glazes.

**CRUSHED
STRAWBERRY
CELESTE BLUE
BRONZE GREEN**
and
ORANGE

AT **9.75** per set of
6 pieces.

also a useful and artistic
WHITE and GOLD SET

AT **7.50** per set of
6 pieces.

We are offering our customers the
unique advantage of being able to
purchase any single piece of either
of the above toilet sets, to replace
breakages.

CURTAINS.

Our range of summer curtains is
now complete with new and select
patterns, from the lowest priced
SCOTCH LACE to REAL SWISS
at prices to suit every income.

**THE "POLO"
SCOTCH LACE**
YARDS LONG

At **5.00** per pair
is strongly recommended as a strong
and inexpensive, good washing
curtain, in white only.

We also stock these Curtains at
0.25, 7.50, 8.50, 10.00, 12.50,
15.00, and 18.50 in white and ecru
and in a large variety of designs.

Our MUSLIN CURTAINS com-
prise all the latest styles, in
Plain, Frilled and
Bordered, Madras in
white and ecru

**WHITE & FIGURED
BOOK MUSLINS.**

**FRILLED COIN
BOOK MUSLINS**
and
**EMBROIDERED
SWISS.**

**POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.**

and
28, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1909.

Intimations.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of
1875, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be
CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC
BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 31st instant,
WHIT MONDAY.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1909. [442]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

WHIT MONDAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that all FIRE
INSURANCE OFFICES will be
CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC
BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 31st instant.

By Order, A. R. LOWE,
Secretary. [448]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

WHIT MONDAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that MARINE
INSURANCE OFFICES will be
CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC
BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 31st instant.

By Order, A. R. LOWE,
Secretary. [449]

THE DRAPERY EMPORIUM,

7, Lyndhurst Terrace.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

EUROPEAN, INDIAN and CHINESE
USEFUL ARTICLES

CLOTHING, FANCY GOODS
and TOYS

AT
VERY NORMAL RATES.

READY FOR SALE.

The Latest Style Goods for Present Season
Gentlemen's and Children's.

HATS, BONNETS (Hat Flowers), RIB-
BONS, LACE, BRIDAL VEILS,
FANCY DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS,
LAWNS, NAINSOOKS, SHIRT-
INGS, ALPACCAS, HOSIERY,
ENGLISH and AMERICAN FOOT-
WEARS, &c., &c.

Priced and Samples on application.
Best attention to all Coast Port Orders.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1909. [346]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
from Sir FRANCIS PIGOTT, Kt.,
to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

TO-MORROW,
the 29th May, 1909, at 2.30 P.M., within his
residence, The "Eyre," No. 13, The Peak,
(On expiry of Lease)

THE WHOLE OF HIS
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—
TEAKWOOD HATSTAND with BEVEL-
LED GLASS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION
DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, PARELL'S
BEST WAVY GLASSWARE, DINNER
WAGON, KOREAN BRASSWARE,
Double TEAKWOOD WARDROBE with
BEVELLED GLASS, DRESSING TABLES,
MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, WARDING
and GILLOW'S BRASS-MOUNTED BED-
STEPS with WIRE and HAIR MAT-
TRESSES, JAPANESE CHEST-OF-
DRAWERS, TIENTSIN CARPET (new),
TIENTSIN RUGS, CARD TABLE, &c., &c., &c.

Also
One COTTAGE PIANO by The Robinson
Piano Co.,

AND
A few GOOD LAW BOOKS.
Catalogues will be issued.
On view on Friday, the 28th instant.
Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1909. [435]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on
WEDNESDAY,

the 2nd June, 1909, at 2.30 P.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,
corner of Ice House Street,

SUNDRY VALUABLE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—
SILK TAPESTRY DRAWING ROOM
SUITE, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with
BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP
WASHSTANDS, MARBLE-TOP BUREAU
with BEVELLED GLASS, Double BRASS
and IRON BEDSTEPS with WIRE and
HAIR MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD EX-
TENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS,
GLASS, CROCKERY and E. P. WARE, &c., &c., &c.

Also
2 PIANOS, INDIAN CARPETS, a quan-
tity of DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, One
JAPANESE CARVED CABINET,

AND
One SMITH PREMIER'S No. 4 TYPE-
WRITER.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1909. [447]

Notice of Firm.

NOTICE.

M. R. J. F. ECA DA SILVA is no longer
connected with our Canton Branch and
the authority given him to Sign our Firm per
Procuration there has been withdrawn.

CRUZ, BASTO & CO.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1909. [439]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

No. 3 POLICE LAUNCH, built of oak
wood and yuccal, 1903.
Length B.P. 70 feet, breadth 13 feet, depth
8 feet.

Engines, compound surface condensing
with cylinders 8" and 9" diam. x 12"
stroke.

Boiler, cylindrical multi-tubular, return
tube type, 7 feet diam. x 8 feet long x
125 lbs. W.P.

Accommodation for 2 Europeans forward
and 13 natives aft.

Launch to be sold complete with all ap-
purtenances, including dinghy, an-
chors, chains, &c.

Offers should be sent to the Captain, Super-
intendent of Police.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1909. [440]

FOR SALE.

Just Unpacked
AN ASSORTMENT OF
FLOWER SEEDS

FROM LONDON PER LAST ENGLISH MAIL,
Also
BEST AMERICAN
SUGAR CORN SEEDS

FROM CALIFORNIA
ALL IN PACKETS,
at
10 Cents each.

Apply to—
GRACA & CO.,
No. 27, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1909. [439]

FOR SALE.

**"ADLER"
TYPEWRITERS**

THE PERFECT VISIBLE.

The latest 1909 Model No. 7
with the latest improvement, the
lightest touch, the strongest and the
best ever produced.

We sell our Adler under our
guaranteed terms.

A few lines will bring the Adler
to your office free trial.

We sell various makes of second-
hand Typewriters

AND
Rent out by day or week.

REPAIR IS OUR SPECIALITY.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

33-35, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Hongkong.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the
rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong
Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as
follows:—

DAILY—\$50 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$15 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, pro-
portional. Subscriptions for any period less
than one month will be charged as for a full
month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the
address is accessible to messenger. Back
subscribers can have their copies delivered
at their residences without any extra charge.
On copies sent by post an additional 10c
per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part
of the world is 30 cents per quarter.
Single Copies, Daily, 10c. Weekly, 20c.
Twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)
There will be no rebate to Missionary
Subscribers as heretofore.

By Order, THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 12nd December, 1908.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN PORTUGAL.

SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE IN THE PROVINCES.

Lisbon, April 25.

Only to-day is the more detailed intelligence
respecting the earthquake, which shook not
only Lisbon but a considerable portion of Por-
tugal and Spain on Friday last, being received
to the capital.

The panic in nearly all the districts that were
affected appears to have been terrible. The
people, having still no vivid recollection of
the appalling catastrophe at Messina and
throughout Sicily, fled into the streets or sought
refuge in the squares or other open spaces.

There were numbers of them seen
praying upon their knees, and were to be seen
praying most fervently.

Many buildings, both national and industrial,
and a great number of private houses, have
been partially destroyed or damaged.

At the time of the shock King Manuel was
at the palace of Ajuda, on a visit to his
grandmother, the Dowager Queen Maria Pia.
The King's mother, Queen Amelia, was at
Ajuda.

Though the palace was shaken to its founda-
tions both the King and his aged grandmother
showed the greatest courage and presence of
mind, doing all in their power by word and
action to tranquillise the affrighted members
and servants of the royal household.

Then when they had, in a measure, succeeded,
King Manuel ordered his automobile, and
springing into it, hurried into the city, in order
to do his best in calming the panic that he
knew must have occurred there. In this task
he was accompanied by the Duke of Oporto,
his uncle.

A great many fires had broken out as the
result of overturned lamps, and the King and
the Duke went from place to place, speaking
encouragingly to the firemen, the troops, and
the populace, and by their energy and bravery,
prompting all to make greater exertions in ex-
tinguishing the flames. On a number of oc-
casions the King and the Duke lent a hand
themselves at the work, and were loudly
cheered by the people.

PANIC IN PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was in full session when the
shock occurred, and there was an instant panic,
the members stampeding from the floor of the
House, while in the public galleries, which
were crowded—largely by ladies—a number
of people were injured in the rush for the doors.
Others, struck with terror and so added to the
general confusion, the crush in the exits being
terrible.

The public gardens and parks of Lisbon and
the open country outside the city have been
crowded with people who for the time have
abandoned their homes. They camp at night
as comfortably as they can, while all the while
fearing a renewal of the earthquake.

Although Lisbon has been spared a great
catastrophe such as that at Messina, the pro-
vinces have suffered to an appalling extent.
The news to hand from the province of Al-
entejo is to the effect that the towns of Be-
navega, Samora, and Salvaterra, are practically
heaps of ruins. The neighbouring towns of
Santo Estevao and Coruche have also suffered
considerably, though less than those just
named.

The sensation that has been created through-
out the country is one of extreme anxiety.
Scenes similar to those which marked the
Messina catastrophe have been repeated only
10 miles from Lisbon.

King Manuel and the Duke of Oporto, have
gone there to direct the work of rescue, and to
calm the inhabitants.

SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

Up to the present 41 bodies have been ex-
humated from the ruins in the Ribatejo district,
says a Renter Lisbon telegram.

The batteries of Lisbon have sent 20,000
loaves to Benavega. Tents and shelters have
also been dispatched to the scene of the earth-
quake.

Both Houses of Parliament today devoted
their sittings to the consideration of relief mea-
sures, and a credit of 100,000 reals (20,000
pounds) was voted.

Most of the houses in Benavega have col-
lapsed, including the telegraph office. The in-
habitants spent the night in the fields.

The bridge over the Tagus at Samora, the
principal means of communication with Ri-
batejo, is damaged. Relief parties with sup-
plies and frames have arrived from Lisbon and
Santarem.

The Tagus has overflowed in banks at
Santarem, and the Church of Salvador has
sustained such damages as to render its de-
molition necessary.

Intimation.

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER
AND
THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO
MARKS.

No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then
Duke of Cornwall, and Duke of York, and
H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having
4,000 testimonials from all sources.

My 44 years' experience in tattooing is a
guarantee of good work and prompt execution.
My colours are absolutely fast, and perfectly
harmless, and produce a charming effect not
attainable by any other, as their composition is
entirely new. In tattooing unlike some
specimens of engraving, care must be taken to
have the work done in a perfect, high toned
manner. In order to take special precaution
against possible danger, I use fresh materials
daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct
imitation of a family.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1908. [430]

Intimations.



SAINT-RAPHAEL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of
Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children
and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition
to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL ADVERTISING COLLETTABLE.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial
which surpasses all others by its
purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
CALDERON, MANAGER & Co., Hongkong.

SITUATION WANTED.

ADVERTISER, a Young Gentleman, with
a previous experience and thorough know-
ledge of office routine, seeks position in a
mercantile office. Excellent references. Out-
puts no objection.

Please address: "ALPHA,"
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1909. [443]

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HANE
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c. &c. &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL UREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT
"REASONABLE PRICE."

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"DELHI,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
steamer are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Godowns at Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be marked by Mark, and
delivery may be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex S.S. China;
From Calcutta, ex S.S. Burma;
From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. &
P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd June, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignee's
and the Company's representative at an ap-
pointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival, hereafter which date
they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1909.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENMOHR,"
FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the Godowns at Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at
Kowloon, where each consignment will be
marked by Mark, and delivery may be ob-
tained as soon as the Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 1st prox., will be
subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned, on or before the
1st prox., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 1st prox., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1909. [444]

Consignees.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, MID-
DLESBRO, LONDON AND
STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship
"CARDIGANSHIRE"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Godowns at Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be marked by Mark, and delivery
may be obtained as soon as the goods are
landed.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd inst., at 8 A.M.,
will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns, and a certificate of the damage
obtained from the Godown Company within
ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after
which no claims will be recognised.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1909. [438]

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "BRAEMAR,"
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns at Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where
each consignment will be marked by Mark, and
delivery may be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 31st instant will be
subject to rent.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

Watson's HYGIENOL, AND BUBONIC PLAGUE!

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It has now been proved that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided, by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A teaspoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE

Price per Pint.....50 cents
" " Gallon.....\$2.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
AND,
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1909. [28]

NOTICE

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$36 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and one month, proportional to the rates for a year, less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free, when the address is accessible to messenger. Back subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

BIRTH.

On May 23, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C. S. BARTY, a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1909.

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Immediately following the announcement of the promise of the munificent donations equivalent to about \$500,000 by Messrs. John Swire & Sons, the action of the Viceroy of Canton, reported in another column, in furtherance of the scheme for the founding of a university in Hongkong will be learnt with considerable gratification. Apart from the assistance which the veteran Chang is instrumental in securing for the materialization of the project, the fact of His Excellency having thrown himself so wholeheartedly into the endeavor to raise money for the Endowment Fund betrays that *entente cordiale* between the Governments of the two important commercial centres like Hongkong and Canton which cannot fail to be productive of the maximum advantage to both. When the redoubtable Shum held the reins of administration in the Southern capital, he was invariably looked upon, from the point of view of Western interests, as a reactionary with an eye to China for the Chinese. It

would have been problematical, even if he saw the expediency, whether he would have accorded the same good reception to the representations of the Consul-General in Canton, at the initiation of the Governor of Hongkong, on behalf of the proposed Hongkong University. In his successor, H. E. Chang Jen-chun, we have as staunch a supporter of the scheme as if it were proposed to be founded within the territory of his own administration. It will be recalled that, on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the station buildings of the Canton-Kowloon Railway on the 7th April last, Sir Frederick Lugard "ventured to express the hope that they would employ those two intervening years before the completion of the railway in learning more thoroughly the lesson of mutual co-operation and dispose of all petty disputes and jealousies which were unworthy of the two great nations which they represented." In the action which Viceroy Chang has been pleased to take in addressing his circular despatches to the high Chinese officials under him, and through them, to the influential gentry of Kwangtung, we have a very tangible proof that the Governor's pregnant words have not fallen upon barren soil. None will appreciate more fully the ready co-operation which the Canton Viceroy is seeking to elicit for the Hongkong scheme than Sir Frederick himself. It is well that the authorities in Canton recognise that "the Hongkong University will confer great benefits upon the Chinese youths who will be admitted into the institution for their course of professional studies; how ultimately these benefits will redound to the Chinese themselves; and that, therefore, it should be their duty to encourage the scheme to a successful issue." For in his address to the representative Chinese Sub-Committee on the 15th February last, the Governor emphatically declared that he must remind them that the project was primarily for the Chinese, and he looked to the Chinese to provide the bulk of the funds. He has not been very long in the Far East but he has been long enough to learn that where funds were required to some great and good purpose the Chinese were not wont to look to others. They are wont to help themselves, and to subscribe with a liberality which he believed to be unrivalled by any other nation; and the Governor added: "Your presence here to-day; your willingness to come forward and undertake the heavy task of collecting funds proves that you consider this project to be a great and good one-making for progress and enlightenment, and enabling the Chinese to hold their own among the educated and civilized nations of the world. Since you have that faith in you, I have no fear but that you will succeed in your task of raising the funds which is required. Your generous compatriots in China, in the Straits, in Java, in Siam, and elsewhere, I feel sure, help us liberally, for they too will benefit by this University to which they can send their sons."

The Sub-Committee took to heart the Governor's advice and their appeal to the Viceroy at Canton has not been made in vain. If the subscriptions that may be expected from the neighbouring Province approach anything like the amount of \$200,000 suggested by our correspondent in his communication, then there can be no manner of doubt that the realization of the University scheme may be considered to all intents and purposes as an accomplished fact. It is some time since the Governor has made any public statement—apart from that concerning the Tai-ko donations—on the subject. The community would like to be taken into His Excellency's confidence as to the replies, if any, which have been received from the Municipal Council in Shanghai, the Government in Peking, and the authorities of our sister Colony in the Straits. A communication to the Press will be all the more appreciated at this stage, especially when it is whispered that little material help, or none at all, may be expected from the Northern Settlement or from the Central Government at the Chinese capital.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

COUNT Komura is rather seriously ill.

VICE-ADMIRAL Sir Hedworth Lambton left Nagasaki on 25th inst for Weihaiwei.

ADMIRAL L. Saito, Minister of the Navy, was to give a dinner on Tuesday in honour of Admiral Sir George Bedford, retiring Governor of Western Australia.

MR. C. W. Fairbanks, formerly Vice-President of the United States, arrived at Yokohama on 22nd inst. and will stay for two months in Japan before visiting China.

MR. EVELYN DAVID, son of Mr. A. J. David of Hongkong and a nephew of Sir Sassoon David of Bombay, has gone to Shanghai to take charge of the local branch of Messrs. S. J. David & Co.

A DISASTROUS fire occurred at Yokohama on 24th inst. More than five hundred houses were destroyed, and twenty of the troops and blue-jackets who were assisting the firemen were injured.

Hongkong University Scheme.

VICEROY CHANG'S SYMPATHY.

HIS EXCELLENCY CIRCULARIZES THE CANTON OFFICIALS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 27th May.

It will be recalled that, at a meeting of the General Committee of the proposed Hongkong University, Sir Frederick Lugard, the Governor of Hongkong, stated that he had received a despatch from the Viceroy of Canton, in answer to one from himself, in which H.E. Chang Jen-chun assured the Governor of his sympathy with the movement initiated by Sir Frederick. That the Viceroy's sympathy has been limited to a meaningless expression of good will towards the scheme is shown by the fact that, largely through the instrumentality of the Viceroy, the University project has aroused a great deal of public attention and practical interest among the Chinese community in this city. I have learnt that the Viceroy, upon receipt of a despatch from the Hongkong Governor, and a joint petition from the Chinese Sub-Committee in Hongkong, inviting subscriptions towards the Endowment Fund, gave instructions to the Provincial Treasurer, the Provincial Judge, the Provincial Educational Commissioner, the Salt Commissioner, the Taitai for the Development of Native Industries and other high officials under him, to use their best endeavours and exercise their personal influence in order to raise funds wherewith to assist the project which is calculated to benefit the Chinese, especially those in South China, in such a marked degree. In his circular despatches to the various officials, H.E. the Viceroy pointed out in detail how the Hongkong University will confer great benefits upon the Chinese youths who will be admitted into the institution for their course of professional studies; how ultimately these benefits will redound to the Chinese themselves; and that, therefore, should be their duty in encouraging the scheme to a successful issue. The Viceroy has again appealed to the officials to consider and report whether the Imperial Government should not be memorialised on the subject and be urged to grant a certain sum of money in aid of the Hongkong University; or whether the Provincial Government should not also make an appropriation in aid of the funds out of the provincial exchequer. His own feelings were that the object and scope of the University impose the moral obligation on his Government to assist it to the best of his ability. Judging from the tenor of the circular despatches issued by H.E. Viceroy Chang, it is expected that a large sum of money will be forthcoming from either the Provincial Government or from among the official circles in Canton and the general public for the Endowment Fund of the Hongkong University.

Whatever the amount may be that is raised, of one thing the promoters of the scheme may be fairly certain, that its objects have elicited the cordial sympathies of the Government of Kwangtung and the support of the gentry of the Province. I have heard vaguely suggested that a sum of about two hundred thousand dollars, in round figures, may be expected as the aggregate contribution from this Province.

WEST RIVER FLOOD.

WAI CHAP DISTRICT AFFECTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 27th May.

Yesterday the Central Relief Committee received a letter from the officials of the Wai Chap district to the effect that a fortnight ago, owing to the incessant and heavy rains, the streams rushed down to the plains in great force and the whole district was inundated. So far about three thousand houses have collapsed and about fifty persons were drowned. Numerous people are left homeless and destitute, awaiting urgent relief. The Central Relief Committee was asked in the letter to despatch assistance as quickly as possible.

DYKES GIVING WAY.

One of the parties that were sent to the flooded districts, when on its way back to Canton on the 25th instant, found immense breaches in the dykes of the Tai Yau Wai to the extent of some 500 feet, owing to the heavy down-pour of rain during the two preceding days.

MORE EMBANKMENTS BROKEN.

The work of repairs to the broken embankments in Samshui has not yet been completed. About 700 feet of embankments have now again been destroyed by further floods, which were considerably stronger in force than the previous ones owing to the additional rain which fell during last week.

FLOATING CORPSES.

While the members of the Central Relief Committee were at their work of distributing rice to the flood sufferers at Pa Kong How, they saw some forty dead bodies floating down the North River. Most of these corpses were without limbs and were quickly picked up and buried.

MORE HELP.

In consequence of the heavy rain during last week, the embankments in all the districts along the West River are once again in danger. The Relief Committee therefore yesterday despatched an emissary on board the steam-launch *Po Shun* with gunny bags and other necessary articles to proceed up the West River to assist the flood sufferers.

The Board of Reorganisation has placed the two Government branches—the *Shan Pw* and *Shin Ching*—at the disposal of the Central Relief Committee.

This French mail of the 27th April was delivered in London on the 27th inst.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE PUBLIC GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
Sir,—Mr. Dunn's minute on the effect of the proposed new tramway to the Peak on our fine Public Gardens, which was submitted to the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday, and your able vindication of the sentiments expressed therein in your yesterday's leading article, are very timely. For the benefit of the public at large, and not for any particular section of the community, I would venture to ask you to allow me some of your valuable space in which to express my own personal views on the subject, which I feel certain are those of a large portion, if not all, of those who have made Hongkong their home. In the first place, it is extremely doubtful if a second tramway to the Peak is at all required, and even taking it for granted that a second line is necessary, no fair-minded person can for a moment admit why the common privilege which the community has enjoyed for the past half a century should be sacrificed for the benefit of the favoured few who have their homes on Mount Parapets. The Public Gardens is the only spot where the children and even grown-ups of a large portion of the middle classes can obtain the necessary healthy air and quiet recreation from the vitiated atmosphere and noise of the town, and it would indeed be a crying shame and a serious reflection on those who are placed at the helm of affairs if this sole privilege were to be ruthlessly snatched from them for the sake of a supposed improvement, which, after all, will hardly do the greatest good to the greatest number. Apart from the rare and valuable collection of fauna which the Colony has the proud privilege of possessing, and on the value of which could be found no better authority than Mr. Dunn, the necessity of some reserved spot, especially in Hongkong, where children can obtain healthy recreation after school hours and where the business-man can find temporary rest after the cares of the office, is generally recognised, and no Utopian scheme can warrant the disavowing influence which the very nature of the proposed line would unquestionably exercise and which would largely detract from the full enjoyment of the beauty spot of the colony that would otherwise be obtainable. The writer's meaning will perhaps be clearer when it is matter of common knowledge that part of the contemplated line is to traverse the gardens. Sir, any further comments are both unnecessary and inadvisable, and it only remains to be seen whether those responsible will give the matter that serious consideration which the nature of the question warrants when next the subject is brought before the Legislature of the Colony.

Yours faithfully,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1909.

Sir,—Every family resident in the Central district will applaud the vigorous advocacy of the Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens for the preservation of the gardens in its present condition of unrivalled beauty. Those who frequent the gardens must be capable of expressing an opinion what an inestimable boon they are to the children and womenfolk of the clerks and others of their order whose only resort after the heat and bustle of the day's work are over is the public gardens. Let the promoters of the ruthless scheme of vandalism walk up to the gardens of any evening in the summer months and he will be convinced that the pen picture Mr. Dunn has drawn of the popularity of the place is no exaggeration. Sordid interest must give way to public good. And when the interest of the numbered few residing in the upper levels (for whom provision is already made in the existing tramway) is thrown in the scale with those of the majority who will be deprived of a portion of the gardens (which cannot be substituted), it will be conceded that the latter must have the larger share of consideration. Will our representatives on the Legislative Board please note?—Yours, etc.

Hongkong, 28th May.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

H.E. KO YU-HIM.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 27th May.

It is reported in official circles here that the Imperial Government has proposed to appoint H.E. Ko Yu-him, the Special Commissioner to conduct negotiations with the Portuguese on the question of the Macao delimitation, to be Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Canton; and Taitai Kung Sum Chan will be made Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Yunnan in place of H.E. Ko.

LIKIN COLLECTION.

The collection of Likin dues in Canton during the last ten days of the third moon, as reported by the Likin officials to the Viceroy, amounted to 64,837.04 taels.

TELEGRAMS from Korea state that it has been decided to dispatch revenue steamers to maintain stricter control over poachers.

DR. G. E. MORRISON, *The Times* Correspondent at Peking, arrived at Tokio on 26th inst. Marquis Katsura, the Premier, was to entertain Mr. Chisol, Foreign Editor of *The Times*, and Dr. Morrison at lunch on the 26th.

WE have received from Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., local agents for the Allbiga Assurance Company (Hamburg), a copy of the working account of the Company for the year ending 30th September, 1908. The assets of the Company up to that period amounted to Mk. 10,448,737.

The Macao Boundary.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE PROBLEM.

CANTON SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.

We publish to-day, writes the *N. C. D. News* editorially on 25th inst., another letter from a correspondent who has shown himself to be unusually well-informed as to the different phases of the Macao boundary question. The tone of his latest communication is not too hopeful of "a speedy and satisfactory settlement," and although the description that he paints of the possible future of Macao is based on speculation, it must be admitted that the application of the Chinese Commissioner, Kao Erh-chien, to the Waiwupu to be relieved of his office, owing to the difficulties of the task, is not a good sign. Almost from the time of the announcement at the end of last February, that Portugal and China had agreed to appoint Commissioners to proceed to the long-delayed delimitation of Macao, the Cantonese Self-Government Society, which has given several proofs of its strong-winded constitution, began to agitate for a revision of the whole status of the Portuguese in and about Macao. Its demands had crystallized by the beginning of April into three divisions: abrogation of the Luso-Chinese Treaty of 1887-8; retrocession of Macao or re-imposition of the annual ground-rent; and recognition of China's sovereignty over the place. In the event of Portugal's refusing to comply with these demands, it was asked that measures be taken to enforce them. Some feeble effort was made by Peking to check the Cantonese agitation, and Viceroy Chang Jen-chun was instructed to warn the Self-Government Society not to interfere. But by the present time the Waiwupu would appear to have lent itself to the Cantonese view, and it is even reported that the Portuguese Minister has fixed a definite sum of Tls. 2,500,000 for the redemption of the Macao dependencies, as enumerated in our correspondent's letter.

Meanwhile the Portuguese Commissioner, General Joachim Machado, with Senhor Cinatti, formerly Consul at Canton, is on his way to the Far East, and negotiations may be expected to begin in earnest at Hongkong within a few weeks.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE QUESTION are of all proportion to the extent of territory that it concerns. Properly speaking, Macao itself can hardly be said to possess a frontier. The problem here is to decide how far up the isthmus that joins the colony to the mainland, Portuguese jurisdiction may be allowed to extend; and the artificial barrier known as the Forte de Cerco has, at least, old custom to support its claims to be regarded as the line of division. In these circumstances the more important part of the Commissioners' task will be to define the marine rights of Macao; and the contention of our correspondent to-day, that the diminution of those rights as proposed by the Chinese must lead to perpetual friction, is by no means devoid of reason. Unfortunately there appears to be no documentary evidence on either side to which any value can be given in spite of much recent delving among ancient records by both parties.

THE PORTUGUESE CONTENTION that by the 1887-8 treaty China confirmed "perpetual occupation and government of Macao and its dependencies by Portugal," is obviously weakened by the attached stipulation that Commissioners appointed by both Governments "shall proceed to the delimitation of the boundary." Until such delimitation is carried out (and the contending parties have managed without it for over twenty years) "everything in respect of the boundaries shall continue as at present." But this provision has obviously no bearing on the forthcoming negotiations. The real strength of Portugal's position lies, once again, in "old custom." That China's demands should have continued to increase in stature since the prospect of a conference was actually fixed by the appointment of Commissioners, is merely in accordance with tradition. But the grievance that has existed for over 300 years, if grievance there be, cannot be supposed to have undergone any marked accession in the past few months; and there ought to be no great difficulty in arranging a settlement satisfactory to both parties.

THE CANTONESE SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY can be kept within proper bounds, the character of the Commissioners would seem to afford good hope that negotiations will, at least, be conducted in a fair and reasonable spirit. His Excellency Kao Erh-chien was educated in France, and holds a French legal degree, while he is further credited with being an exceptionally intelligent and far-sighted man, well liked by all who know him.

On the Portuguese side General Joachim Machado has a good record of excellent work at high posts in his country's service, while, in particular, his term as Governor-General of Portuguese India is said to have been marked by extensive and beneficial reforms. Apart from these considerations, there is reason to think that the Portuguese occupation of Macao can put forward better claims for equitable treatment than at any period since very early days in its history. If the administration of the colony has, within recent years, been justly exposed to adverse criticism, a decided change for the better has been inaugurated by the advent of the present Governor.

THE SCHEME OF REFORMS to which Lieut. Colonel Recadas has set his hands is too extensive, and has been too recently detailed in these columns to be repeated here. But in view of the attitude adopted by the Cantonese, which, we may believe, is prompted more by general principles and the prevailing fashion of the moment than by any regard for the particular circumstances of Macao, it is worth recalling that one of the first acts of Governor Recadas was to apply to the local Chinese merchants for a full statement of their grievances against previous administrations; and that his scheme of reform has been inspired throughout by a desire to propitiate

those whom he rightly regards as the most important factor in the future prosperity of Macao. The approaching negotiations will be watched with interest by others than Portuguese alone. In general it must be felt that any one dispute the less between China and her neighbours should redound to the advantage of all; and while the ancient history and present reawakening of the colony entitle her to favourable consideration, there is no reason to believe that satisfaction to Macao should mean aught but satisfaction for China.

The letter referred to in the leader is as follows:—

Sir,—General Machado, the Portuguese Commissioner, will shortly be in Macao, if he has not yet arrived, and he will forthwith meet his Chinese colleague, H.E. Kao Erh-chien. In the meantime, it would appear that the Portuguese and Chinese Governments have tied to find a basis for the deliberation that will ensue between the Commissioners. The Waiwupu must have demanded from the Portuguese Minister the devolution of the territories which the Cantonese maintain have been unwarrantably taken possession of by the Portuguese, and hence the report that the Portuguese Minister has claimed a sum of about Tls. 2,500,000 for the redemption of these territories.

But, in view of the solemn pledges contained in Art. II of the Luso-Chinese Treaty of 1887, one would like to be informed on what ground the Imperial Government has put forward its demand. The irresponsible Cantonese agitators have proclaimed *whi ei orbi* that the islands around Macao and even the zone from the city wall up to the barrier across the isthmus have been usurped by the Portuguese, but, although inferentially we could clearly see that this was also the contention of the Imperial Government, I did not expect that the Waiwupu would openly adopt it in the face of an international pact recognizing as legitimate our occupation of these territories.

On the other hand, I wonder what has been the reason which induced the Portuguese Minister to be prepared to hand back these territories to China against a money payment. Has he found some legal defects in our title thereto? Or has he received orders from the Lisbon Government to acquiesce in the Chinese demand?

Altogether we occupy an area of 12 square kilometres (about 7½ square miles). Macao proper comprises something over 2 square miles and the dependencies about 5. Had we to comply with the Chinese demand, we should have to give up the whole of the dependencies and part of the peninsula, i.e. the area from the old city wall up to the barrier. We shall then be left in possession of scarcely one and a half square miles of territory.

We shall have to haul down the Portuguese flag from the Guia Fort after a period of 272 years, and from the Moçim Fort and Fort Dona Maria after a period of fifty-eight years and with the surrender of the San Miguel cemetery we shall have to deliver to the tender mercy of the Chinese the bones of our forefathers buried there.

It may be that there will not be so complete a surrender. The territories around Macao against which the Portuguese Minister has claimed Tls. 2,500,000 may comprise only the islands of D. João, Taipa, Coloane and Green Island. But, even should it turn out that this is the case, I wonder whether the two contending parties have carefully weighed all the chances of complications. Macao short of its dependencies will be exposed to constant local maritime friction. China in occupation of the four little islands mentioned above will have established her right over at least part of the waters of both the outer and inner harbours of Macao; and the result of the dual control over a few square miles of territorial waters cannot be other than that which is apprehended. From such a position to the complete elimination of the Portuguese from South China there will be but one step.

Happily, this is all, as yet, a mere speculation, as the real facts have still to be revealed. Appearances do not point to a speedy and satisfactory solution being in store for us. Already the Chinese Commissioner H.E. Kao Erh-chien has telegraphed to the Peking Government requesting the Waiwupu to send another able official to take over the work. He has been in the South the last few weeks, and probably he has found the task too onerous, owing to the onerous of the Cantonese.

Why then, not submit the Macao Boundary question to the decision of a third independent party? This is, indeed, the best course to be pursued by both sides, in consequence of their irreconcilable views.

I am, etc.

A PORTUGUESE.

May 18, 1909.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

FEES FOR SURVEYING.

As was reported in these columns some time ago H.E. Liang Shih-yi, Director of the Railway Department of the Board of Posts and Communications, objected to the payment of surveyors' fees of the Canton-Kowloon Railway on the ground that it was not mentioned in the agreement. The mortgagees have replied that the then director, H.E. Tang Shao-yi, verbally agreed to pay, but H.E. Liang points out that the former undertaking of H.E. Tang cannot go against the written contract and still insists upon the refund of the surveyors' fees with interest.—*Shanghai Times*.

As the Yenchow has assumed control of the China Merchants' S. N. Company, it seems inadvisable to have foreigners as captain in command of the company's steamers, and is considering a plan to send a number of students to Japan to be educated in navigation and marine engineering, in order that China may in time become independent and have her own men in the mercantile marine service.

